FIRST EDITION.

BOSTON.

Opposition to Inflation of the Currency.

LIST OF SUSPENDED INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' Meeting at Tremont Temple.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE IN REBUILDING.

OPPOSITION TO THE INFLATION OF THE CURRENCY.

BOSTON, November 13.—The Relief Committee issued the following this morning:

It having been suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury might issue an additional amount of currency in view of our calamity, be it

Resolved, That this committee earnestly remonstrate against such issue, as unwise, unnecessary, and prejudicial to the whole country.

BENEFITS TO AID THE SUFFERERS.

All the theatre managers have tendered benefits to aid the sufferers by the fire.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

The police stations are filled with property recovered from thieves. Sixteen thousand dollars' worth has been restored to the owners, and thirty thousand dollars' worth still awaits claimants.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

A meeting of citizens to confer upon the present emergencies and future contingencies resulting from the fire was held at Tremont Temple to-day, Mayor Gaston presiding. A large number of names of the most prominent citizens were announced as Vice Presidents and officers of the meeting, including Henry Wilson.

In opening the meeting, Mayor Gaston said: While I deeply regret the events, so full of disaster and destruction, which have led to this meeting, I rejoice to believe that you have come up here with resolute hearts and determined wills, not to find fault, but in a spirit of sympathy and generous manhood to meet the present cause of the hour. [Applause.] He said they had met to relieve distress, to adopt means to restore to more than its original beauty, and certainly more than its original security, the burnt portion of the city. If any had come for any other purpose, they had mistaken the spirit of the meeting. [Applause.] He had received offers of sympathy and aid from all parts of the country, and he would be false to the city if he failed thus publicly to acknowledge gratitude for such expression. From our own citizens, too, had also come manifestations of the same spirit which made him rejoice that God had given to them large hearts and large means.

Other addresses were made and resolutions adopted in favor of reconstructing the street lines of the burnt district on a better plan, prohibiting Mansard roofs; also in favor of erecting the Merchants Exchange on some central locality; favoring an extra session of the Legislature to authorize the issue of building bonds by the city, and for an application to the General Government for an extension of the new post-office building upon the burnt-over lot adjoining, and for an act of Congress allowing draw backs on building material.

A BUNDLE OF HUMAN REMAINS.

On searching the ruins on the site of Hexon & Co.'s store, on Washington street, this morning, a small bundle of charred human remains was found. It is impossible to identify the remains, but it is known that two men perished in the flames at that place.

CLEARING AWAY THE DEBRIS.

Considerable progress has been made to-day in clearing away the debris, recovering safes and leveling walls in the burnt district.

MILITARY GUARD CONTINUED.

The military guard will be continued until the buried vaults and safes containing valuables are recovered. The city police are needed on their regular duty.

BARROOMS CLOSED

All the barrooms remain closed.

LIGHT AGAIN.

The reappearance of gas light after two nights of darkness gives the city a more cheerful appearance, and is appreciated particularlarly by the newspaper offices.

SUSPENDED.

The suspension of F. & A. Hawley, bankers and brokers, is announced. It is said the firm will shortly resume business.

INSURANCE.

PROVIDENCE, November 13.—The Equitable Insurance Company of this city has stopped taking risks, and called a meeting of its stockholders. The total risks of the company in the Boston burnt district amount to $317,000; total assets $330,000.

The Merchant's Insurance Company also called a meeting of its stockholders, to determine what course will be taken in the future. The total assets of the company amount to $385,461; totalrisks in the burnt district of Boston $210,000.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The *Spectator* has the following list of suspended insurance companies and the percentage each will probably pay:

MASSACHUSETTS COMPANIES.

Bay State	50
Boston	60
Boylston	50
City	40
Elliott	75
Exchange	40
Faneuil Hall	60
Fireman's	30
Franklin	25
Howard	25
Lawrence	50
Manufacturer's	75
Merchants	25
Mutual Benefit	25
National	75
North American	50
Peoples	75
Prescott	50
Shoe and Leather	75
Suffolk	25
Tremont	25
Washington	90

NEW YORK COMPANIES.

Humboldt	40
International	70
Market	50

PROVIDENCE COMPANIES.

Equitable	60
Merchants	65

The *Spectator* also has the following announcement from the companies forming the Underwriters Agency:

The directors of the Hanover to-day resolved to increase the company's capital to half a million dollars. The Republic, Germania, and Niagara directors resolved to at once make up any deficiency that might exist by assessment. The losses of these companies will be paid promptly in full. Neither has been suspended nor will suspend. Their resources are ample and their business will continue as usual.

The *Spectator* says Superintendent Church, of the New York Fire Insurance Department, is here, and will at once make the necessary examinations, as required by law. He announces that he will use the greatest vigilance in him for the full protection of the companies, every one of which shall have every opportunity to work out.

Corrected statements make the loss of the Black River Company $65,000, instead of $50,000; Continental $400,000, instead of $500,000; Hoffman $100,000, Market $100,000, instead of $60,000, Merchants $114,500, instead of $50,000; Relief $40,000, instead of $50,000, and the Union of Bangor, Me., $150,000. The People's Insurance Company, of Worcester, Mass., has suspended.

A special from Boston says the First National pays in full. The Boylston and Washington companies start afresh to-day. The mutual companies of Massachusetts will pay in full, and must assess the full amount required by law

NEW JERSEY.

Supreme Court Decision—Strike Ordered Silk Weavers

TRENTON, N. J., November 13.—The Supreme Court of New Jersey has declared legal Gov. Parker's appointment of Police Commissioners of Jersey City, and says that no clerk or other officer can lawfully refuse to swear into office any person holding a commission of the Governor.

STRIKE OF BROAD SILK WEAVERS.

The broad silk weavers in Pitt & Sons' Phœnix Mill, of Paterson, the largest establishment of the kind in the United States, quit work to-day, the proprietors insisting on a reduction of twenty per cent. in wages. The strikers number two hundred men and fifty apprentices, whose wages aggregate about three thousand dollars a week. There are one hundred and fifty silk weavers in the other mills, but their wages have not been cut down yet. The silk trade of the city, employing four thousand persons, is excited, as it is believed the twenty per cent. reduction will be accepted by the New York, Hartford and Greenpoint trade unions are in communication with the strikers.

CINCINNATI

Awards on Cotton—The Mansard Roof Question.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—The Committee of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition have made awards in cotton as follows: Sweepstakes, C. C. Swoope, Lawrence county, Alabama. To States, first premiums as follows: Tennessee, Wm. Van Treese, Madison county; Alabama, C. C. Swoope, Lawrence county; Arkansas, Robert Stewart, Jefferson county; Mississippi, Wm. S. McShaw, Lee county; Georgia, James W. Knott, Bibb county; Texas, Steers & Lindsay, Harrison county.

THE MANSARD ROOF QUESTION.

The Institute of Architects adjourned to-day, to hold the next annual meeting in Chicago on the second Tuesday in November next year. A committee consisting of A. J. Bloor, of New York, N. H. Hutton, of Baltimore, and A. C. Nash, of Cincinnati, was appointed to devise and report a method of testing fire proof Mansard roofs at a reasonable cost, and report next year.

Wm. Ware, of Boston, said that but for the Mansard roofs the late conflagration in that city would not have spread beyond control. He thought that probably the Mansard roofs in West Boston would be changed.

WESTCHESTER.

Death on the Gallows.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., November 13.—George [illegible] for the murder of Amanda Spencer, one [illegible] was hanged here at eleven o'clock [illegible]ings. Grant has been quiet since his [illegible]keeper Harris, several days ago. He [illegible] last night, and ate a hearty breakfast [illegible]

AFTER THE FIRE.

Thrilling and Graphic Description of the Scene.

DIGGING AMONG THE RUINS.

The Origin of the Fire—The Disasters Two Hundred Years Ago—Old South Church—Faneuil Hall Saved.

[From the New York Herald.]

BOSTON, November 11—9:15 P. M.—Daylight broke upon the third day of the great fire bright and clear and brilliant, with glowing sunshine. As the stars paled and the darkness disappeared the immense throngs in the streets had become less and less in numbers; but still, at an early hour this morning, the moving forms in the fitful, shadowy, glaring and unnatural twilight were frequent, and the restless pace did not cease to echo to the tread of hundreds of anxious feet. Even when the broad daybreak began to stare the scene of ghastly ruin and dreadful desolation full in the face, the incessant noises of tumult and unrest filled the air with a horrible agitation, and slumbers seemed impossible for the sad and wearied multitude, who retired to their couches but to hear at intervals the hoarse clangor of bells ringing out their fearful alarms of fresh outbreakings of the flames and the hurry and tramping in the streets that shook the very earth as if it were laboring in the throes of a fierce struggle against a great dragon of desolation. By eight o'clock this morning, after a short fitful rest, the denizens of the city were again abroad, hurrying through the streets in a shifting and roaring torrent, whose only purpose seemed a fatal attraction toward the centre of the dreadful calamity, to feast their eyes and their thirst for the horrible, or to learn and lament the

PRESENT PROGRESS OF THE FIRE

or the terrible display of devastation. As the morning advanced the principal streets showed scenes of a description never beheld since the great fire of London in 1666, when the whole population of a metropolis rushed in one mighty stream away from the terrible dread and danger that flew after them with lurid wings, sweeping destruction all along its broad pathway. All Boston was out yesterday, and it was a sight never to be forgotten. Washington street, the great Broadway of New England, the southern portion of which is flocked with the ruins of the grandest commercial buildings of the country, was filled from side to side with a dense mass that restlessly rolled along with wild eagerness depicted on every face; and above all other sounds arose

A LOUD AND HOARSE HUM OF VOICES,

for thousands were talking aloud and almost unconsciously of the terrible subject which affected their hearts, their homes and their fortunes. The throng can never rightly be described. It was composed of all the species of human beings that were ever created. No condition or class had refrained from joining

THE SPECTACLE TIDE

that with irresistible force dashed against the hard, inflexible crags of fate, and in its own mad music learned the horror of the terrific trouble that had dashed the sea of human consciousness in such a storm of anxiety, fear and despair to frenzy, as had this tempest of fire. And dashing against the hard, harsh reality, it was baffled, and shrunk, and sank white and weak, from the pictures of devastation that were presented, so that against the onward movement with which the crowds went toward the burnt district there was but a feeble current of return that was scarcely perceptible. Groups of men stood about the guards, who kept the patrol at the lines which bound the scene of desolation, expostulating and urging, entreating and wildly threatening, with the object of penetrating into the dense smoke and annihilated wealth. The severity of the orders of the militia regarding the exclusion of citizens from the smoking ruins was relaxed quite early, and they were permitted for about two hours to pass the lines and to wander among the debris and wreck of the once proudest quarter of Boston. Speedily parties were seen curiously

RUMMAGING OR RAKING

at certain points, and many of these were very rough-looking and were closely watched. Safes lay here and there amist crumbled bricks and broken blocks of granite, and the guards, it must be said to their credit, keep jealous eyes upon all persons who approach them. Nevertheless, about nine o'clock one safe on Federal street, was burst open by plunderers, and was rifled of its contents. Shortly afterward the order for the relaxation of police restraint was countermanded, and the lines were again impassable. The issue of passes was then begun by Deputy Chief of Police Quinn, and about ten thousand persons, who showed good and legitimate reasons for desiring to enter the pale of the burnt portion of the city, were given the permit, and this arrangement had the effect of imparting a strong sense of discipline through the whole city.

From ten o'clock A. M. until about six P. M. persons who were interested in buildings near or within the limits of the flames were to be seen wandering about the scene of complete ruin, stepping from block to block of the failing granite, climbing over lines of the pillars that lay among the debris, and looking mournfully from side to side, where the eye rested only on what would make it shrink with horror. A large number of invalids, who had arrived by the all-night trains from New York, New Haven and Providence, made repeated attempts to pass the cordons of police and militia that were drawn across every street and form an approach to the fire district, but owing to the most

PRAISEWORTHY VIGILANCE

they were very seldom successful. In the midst of the throngs that swept along the streets these faces might be seen marked by the most repulsive traits of crime, but they were unheeded and their poisonous presence unnoted by the citizens bent on their own business at the moment. A good many of these ruffians pretended to belong to different fire companies that have arrived from other towns, and supported their pretensions by carrying like lanterns which they had succeeded in stealing. And sometimes the too lenient policemen would be imposed upon. Late last night about six arrests were made of fellows of this description who were stopped in attempts to cause the further spread of the flames with the hellish motive of plunder.

A RUFFIANLY INCENDIARY.

One of them was dressed in a soldier's cloak, and had been seen applying burning brands to buildings that had yet been untouched on the margin of the burned district. Great fears were entertained that the incendiarism of some of these roughs would cause a new outbreak of the conflagration in some other and more populous part of the city.

But to-day the fire has been apparently so far reduced as to lull all fears of this kind up to the time of nightfall. When, however, the shades of evening began to cover the city and the twilight was deepened by the mantle of smoke that hung in mid-air the startling fact became apparent that there was no gas to be had in about half of the city south of Dover street, and the streets were shrouded in total darkness except where the reflection of the flames that smouldered in some part of the ruins glowed brightly and luridly) and lighted somewhat the smoky gloom.

STATE STREET AS A SAFE PLACE.

In State street there are $5,000,000 more of money than yesterday. It has been removed there from other streets, as that is presumed to be a safe place of deposit. The scenes in the hotels to-night are suggestive. The dining halls are thronged with guests and the lobbies filled with strangers, desiring opportunities, which can be scarcely obtained at any price, to eat something after long, weary hours of travel or toil. At the doorway of each hotel a sturdy porter is always to be found, whose challenge is as sharp and gruff as that of the soldiers on guard, and he admits no one who has any suspicious appearance of person or dress. On Sunday night the fear was almost strong enough for certainty that the hotels would be attacked and sacked by the ruffians who came to feast like ghouls upon the misery of the unfortunate city, and precautions and fortifications were even more strict than to-night.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STRANGERS.

The total number of strangers here is placed at about one hundred thousand, and where they all find places for repose at night is a question of doubt. The bar-rooms all over the city were closed at seven o'clock this evening, owing to orders from the municipal authorities. The burned district is now guarded by a double line of soldiers and police, consisting of eight hundred militia and about the same number of police. Half of the militia are allowed to rest while the rest are on duty, making the whole number of arms 1,500. The city is under the military command of Brigadier General Berrill. Among

THE TROOPS SUMMONED

in the morning were the regulars at Fort Independence and Warren. These were sent for by General Benham. Those from Fort Independence were commanded by Captain Crabbe and Lieutenant Sage, and those from Fort Warren by Major Rawles, commandant of the fort, and Lieutenants Bornkley and McClellan. Some of these troops were placed on guard at the Subtreasury, and another detachment in the Bank of Safe Deposit, corner of State and Devonshire streets. The staff officers of General Berrill on duty are Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Moore, Major Balsser and Captains Farrell, Collins and Gilman. The fire is still burning on the edge of the desolated district, despite the continual labors of the firemen, and an immense multitude of people are pressing as close as possible to the red flame of the destroyer, so that his hot breath touches their faces and lights them up with lurid glow. At times, when

THE BLACK SMOKE

mounts upward, they are darkened; then, as the flames spring out again, they are disclosed to view, fixed with intense interest upon the gorgeous spectacle and paling with increasing anxiety and suspense. The streets are still full of the mighty multitude that will never rest from its eagerness to know of all the horrors of the fire disaster, and they push forward as inevitably as fate. In all the station houses there are stored immense quantities of goods, which were seized when found in the possession of thieves who had been engaged in pillaging, and the cells are full of the miscreants. The lower floor of these police buildings contain large piles of clothing and cases of shoes. Already to-day about $50,000 worth of this property has been delivered to the owners. One of the most painful records of the calamity is the

DEATH OF FIREMEN AND CITIZENS

who were killed by falling walls and others who in flames several firemen were known to be in the building when the walls fell in, but how many were killed cannot yet be ascertained, though four or five men are supposed to have perished. At 168 Washington street a floor gave way, carrying with it two unknown men, whose residences were not known. Charles Morgan was blown up in a building on Franklin street, and two men, supposed to belong to New York, were buried in the ruins.

ABOUT THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

It appears even yet impossible to obtain a succinct history of how this disaster overtook the city. How it originated is not known definitely, although it is not disputed that it was first discovered in the engine room of the premises Nos. 87, 89 and 91 Summer street, where it had probably sprung from overheating or other accidental cause. Running up the elevator, the flames soon crowned the great building with a ball of fire from the vast tinder-box, commonly known as a Mansard roof, with which it was surmounted. The fire from this roof naturally and swiftly leaped to others, until there was apparently a great belt of fire stretched in mid-air above the city, giving force to the remark of Chief Engineer Damrell before the Citizens' Committee that he could not say what would happen so long as architects were permitted to build houses of enormous height and pile lumber yards on top of them. Here was the cause beyond all doubt of the great disaster; for not even granite and iron could bear up against this vast sea of fire above them. They melted away, and only the ruins remain to tell of the folly to which they were due. So much, then, is known, and it is known, too, in a general way, that the fire was finally stayed by the blowing up of buildings; but beyond this there is only a huge mass of details that would only serve to confuse the reader.

FANEUIL HALL SPARED.

It is a matter for congratulation that Faneuil Hall, around which cluster many reminiscences of the revolutionary period, has escaped the devouring element. It is used temporarily as the postoffice.

THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Apart from the homes of its worshipers and surrounded by massive blocks devoted to trade and manufacture still stands one of the quaintest meeting houses in America, the Old South Church. The Old South Society was the third Congregational Society in Boston, and was organized in 1669, in consequence of a curious theological quarrel in the First Church. The first church building of this society, erected in 1669, stood for sixty years. It was of cedar, and it had a steeple and galleries, with the pulpit on the north side. It was taken down in 1729, when the present building was erected on the same spot, and religious services were held in it for the first time on the 26th of April, 1730 (O. S.) This meeting-house is perhaps the most noted church edifice in the United States. It is internally very quaint and interesting. Its sounding-board over the pulpit, its high, square box pews, its double tier of galleries, in fact its whole appearance attract the visitor's attention and lead him to inquire into its history if he does not already know it. But a tablet high above the entrance on the Washington street side of the tower gives concisely the main facts. The Old South is frequently mentioned on the pages devoted to the history of Boston before and during the Revolution. When the meetings of citizens became too large to be accommodated in Faneuil Hall, then much smaller than now, they adjourned to the church. Here Joseph Warren stood and delivered his fearless oration on the anniversary of the massacree of March 5, 1770, in defiance of the threats of those in authority, and in the presence of soldiery. Here were held the series of meetings that culminated in the destruction of the detested tea. In 1775 the British soldiers, eager to insult those by whom they were cordially hated, but whom they held so completely in their power, occupied this meeting house as a riding-school and place for cavalry drill. They established a grog-shop in the lower gallery, which they partially reserved for spectators of their sport. The rest of the galleries were torn down, and the whole interior was stripped of its wood-work. The floor they covered with about two feet of dirt. At this time the church was without a pastor, and no new pastor was ordained until 1779.

In 1782 the building was thoroughly repaired and put in very much its present condition. The first election sermon was delivered in the Old South Church in 1712, and the ancient custom is still observed. As soon as the two branches of the Legislature have met and organized, the Governor was informed that the General Court was ready to attend divine service," the procession was formed, and the State Government marched to this historic building to hear a sermon by a preacher designated by the preceding Legislature. The memories of two centuries consecrated this place of worship, and it is not strange that it remained so long a barrier to the march of business, although its worshipers have crept farther away, year by year, and found homes at a distance from its time-honored walls. Although encompassed with flames, it has strangely escaped the recent conflagration.

FORMER FIRES IN BOSTON.

Nearly two hundred years ago, 1676, Boston, then an infant city, was nearly destroyed by fire, forty-six dwellings, churches, and other public buildings falling a prey to the devouring element. In those days no fire department was organized, but a kind Providence sent a copious discharge of rain, which completely extinguished the flames and saved the city from total destruction. After this conflagration, the citizens organized a fire department, but the efficacy of that body can be judged by the fact that in 1679 a tornado of fire passed over Boston, obliterating no less than eighty dwellings and seventy warehouses. The loss by this calamity was estimated at 420m, 000, a large sum in those days. The people of Boston attributed their losses to incendiaries. The city rapidly recovered from the effects of these conflagrations. In 1711 London and the pest of flame swept over Boston, destroying one hundred edifices and consuming the old church the first erected in the city. Lives were sacrificed, and many persons were permanently disabled by the falling ruins. The expedient of blowing up the adjacent houses was resorted to in order to save the remaining portion of the city. In this experiment a number of sailors who had volunteered their services to save the bell of the old church were killed and wounded. What is known in Boston as the "great fire" broke out on the 20th of March, 1760. This was, perhaps, the most extensive conflagration which swept over the "Hub." Three hundred and forty-nine buildings were reduced to ashes. The damage was estimated at 1,000,000. The people of England generously came to the aid of the sufferers, and liberal contributions were poured in to relieve the victims.

INDIANA.

Fight Between Disappointed Politicians—Meeting of Legislature—Republican Caucus—Hon. O. P. Morton Nominated for the Senatorship.

LOGANSPORT, November 13.—Judge Dykeman, a prominent citizen of this place, to-day shot Will C. Moreau, late sponsor to Mr. O'Conor at the Louisville Convention, and now editor of the Logan-port *Sun*. The cause of the shooting was the appearance of a card in last week's issue of the *Sun*, denouncing Dykeman and Moreau's wound is serious, but will not prove fatal. On last evening a mob, comprising about fifty men, prepared to tar and feather the two men, but were followed by the police. Six of the mob were arrested and imprisoned; they were in the employ of Dykeman.

MEETING OF LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 13.—The Senate and House of Representatives met in their respective halls at two o'clock this afternoon, and organized without delay. The House elected W. R. Edwards, of Vigo, Speaker. D. W. Friedley, of Lawrence, was elected President of the Senate. These and all the other officers elected are the Republican caucus nominees. The Governor's message will be delivered to-morrow.

THE SENATORSHIP.

At the Republican Caucus to-night, at which all the Republican members of both Houses were present, the following was unanimously adopted:

Be it Resolved, By the Republican Senators and Representatives in caucus assembled, That in view of the past public service of Senator Morton, and his persistent defense of the principles of the Republican party, both in the United States Senate and in the State of Indiana, he is hereby declared worthy the confidence and support of every Republican in this State, and believing that he is the unanimous choice of the Republicans of Indiana, we do hereby declare him the unanimous choice of the caucus for Senator of The United States from this Commonwealth, and that we hereby unanimously pledge ourselves to support him at the proper time for election.

A resolution was also passed unanimously recognizing the faithful and untiring services of Colonel John W. Foster, Chairman of the State Central Committee, for his energy in thoroughly organizing, harmonizing differences, inspiriting the masses, and generally conducting the contest to a triumphant conclusion.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, November 13, 1872.

BOSTON MERCHANTS ASKING FOR RELIEF.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been asked by Boston merchants for relief from the additional charge of ten per cent. on goods in bond ed warehouses remaining there more than a year. The Secretary replied that he had no power, but if any of the sufferers by the fire allowed their goods to remain beyond that time, he would recommend to Congress that the charges be remitted.

MEETING OF PROMINENT EDUCATORS.

A meeting of Prominent Educators, including Gens. Eaton and Van Buren, Mr. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, and Mr. Harvey, Commissioner of Education, was held here to-day, to adopt the best method of having the educational system of this country represented at the Vienna exposition. It was resolved that there should be sent to Vienna full reports, embracing educational statistics, together with the school reports of the states, cities and towns, law schools, medical schools, colleges and universities of this country, and that there also be erected on the ground assigned to the United States buildings to represent American schools in full operation, with all desks, chairs, maps and other appurtenances of the institution.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue falling over the lakes, and thence over the entire sections of the Middle States and New England, with south-westerly to south-easterly winds, threatening weather and rain to-morrow; in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, south-easterly to south-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather will prevail; in the north west, and thence to the Missouri, upper and lower Ohio Valleys, northerly to westerly winds, clearing and partly cloudy weather, with occasional light rains and snow; on the upper lakes, brisk and high southwesterly and north-westerly winds, threatening weather and rain extending into Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Warning signals continue at

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Convention.

THE FIGHT OVER THE SELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Judge Woodward Uncorks Democratic Vials of Wrath.

TOUCHING DISPLAY OF DEMOCRATIC HORROR OF PARTIZANSHIP.

Republicans Firm and Caucus Nominees Elected.

PHONOGRAPHER'S WAR OVER THE REPORTING CONTRACT.

The State Printer Claims the Sweepstakes.

ANXIETY OF EASTERN MEMBERS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Buckalew Chosen to Fill a Democratic Vacancy.

THE CONVENTION READY FOR WORK TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, November 13, 1872.

The Convention reassembled this morning promptly at ten o'clock and was called to order by President Meredith.

THE CONTESTED SEAT.

The first business transacted was the reception of the report of the Committee in the case of the contested seat, in the Third Philadelphia District—the contestants being B. L. Temple and R. E. Shapeley, both Democrats. The Committee reported in favor of Temple, having a *primafacia* right to the seat without disputing the right of Shapeley to contest. It is probable this will settle the matter, as the fight was Democratic and it was given over to the Democrats to settle.

THE SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

The Committee of Nine on offices next presented a report, recommending the list of offices and compensation as I telegraphed yesterday. The report was received and adopted, and almost immediately the fight for offices began.

A motion was made to proceed with the nominations, upon which great latitude of discussion was allowed. The discussion was very animated and at times the Democrats waxed wrathy at the prospect of losing all.

Messrs. Woodward, Cuyler, Cassidayand Mc. Callister were the principal orators in favor of a division of the offices—a point which they argued at great length.

JUDGE WOODWARD FEARS "NASTY POLITICS."

Judge Woodward was especially bitter in his remarks. He spoke against caucuses in general and the Republican caucus of yesterday in particular, and characterized the whole proceeding as an effort to drag "nasty politics" into the Convention. His remarks elicited pathetic sympathy from the Democratic members, but the general effect of the speech was decidedly against his cause. He was so abusive that the Republicans resented it as an insult, and many who were previously inclined to favor a division, and would have voted at least to give the Democrats a representation at the Clerk's desk, were set the other way and determined to stand by the caucus nominees.

THE VICTORS CLAIMS.

Hon. Wayne McVeagh made an able and dignified reply to these aspersions, and denounced the partisan spirit as well as false charges of Judge Woodward. Mr. McVeagh contended that a majority in itself was merely a method of harmonizing the minor views of the many who held to one great principle—and that in itself such a proceeding was fair and honorable. As to the Republicans desire to have the officers of the Convention—that too was fair. The Convention itself was largely a Republican idea—without the Republican party it never would have been: and as the Republicans in the elections had won the battle, it was but just that they should reap any honorable benefit. They claimed the officers, and the claim was in every way legitimate and fair. Then, too, the mere fact that Republicans held the offices did not make the Convention partisan, by any means—it did not drag in "nasty politics" any alarming extent. The officers, save the President, were distinct from the proceedings, had no influence over them, and Republicans gained no power by them over the Convention's deliberations. The Convention was still free in its acts.

THE OLD DODGE.

Hon. Geo. M. Dallas proposed as a compromise that the minority principle of representation be applied in the selection of officers.

Hon. F. B. Gowen moved to amend by referring the matter to a committee with President Meredith as chairman.

This was the same old Democratic dodge, and was promptly voted down. Mr. Dallas' motion also shared a similar fate.

The Democracy kept up the wrangle for some time, and endeavored by every parliamentary resort to break the caucus selections, but were unsuccessful.

THE TICKET FINALLY COMPLETED.

The Republicans finally put in their ticket, and a vote was taken, when the following officers (Republicans) were elected:

Chief Clerk, D. S. Imbrie, of Beaver.

1st Assistant-Clerk, Lucius D. Rogers, of McKean.

2nd Assistant Clerk, A. D. Harlan, of Chester.

Sergeant-at-Arms, James Onslow, of Allegheny.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Cassius Brown, (colored), of Dauphin.

Doorkeeper, Clem. Evans, of Schuylkill.

Assistant Doorkeeper, Frank Bently, of Washington.

Postmaster, Henry P. Price, of Philadelphia.

Assistant Postmaster, B. Frank. Major, of Philadelphia.

Transcribing Clerks, John T. Linton, Philadelphia and A. T. Parker, of Lycoming.

On the final vote President Meredith (R) and Hugh N. McAllister (R) of Bellefonte, voted with the Democrats, making the vote stand 67 Republicans to 66 Democrats;

THE DEMOCRATIC HORROR.

Thus the organization of the Convention was completed, and it was ready for further business. The debate on the office question at times was quite spicy, and seemed to thoroughly interest the members as well as the spectators who crowded the lobby.

The affected horror of the leading Democrats at the enormity of "partizan combination" was touching and pathetic in the extreme, and but for its transparent hollowness, might have brought the Convention to tears.

The election being over perhaps disposes of the only question bordering on the political, that is likely to trouble the Convention.

PITTSBURGH'S INVITATION.

After the excitement over the election had subsided and the body was in order to proceed with business.

Hon. D. N. White presented the resolution of Pittsburgh Councils inviting the Convention to adjourn to Pittsburgh, where ample provision would be made for it.

The reading of the resolution seemed to vastly tickle the fancy of some of the wittings, and there was an explosion of unseemly mirth—occasioned by the fact that the invitation came in just a day after the Convention had been captured.

Hon. J. S. Mann moved that the invitation be accepted, the Convention to hold all its sessions in February in Pittsburgh.

The motion was voted down and the resolution filed.

SERVICES OF THE CLERGY.

A resolution was then passed requesting the President to extend an invitation to the clergy of the city to arrange for opening the daily sessions of the Convention with prayer.

The subject of

RULES AND REGULATIONS

next came up and the discussion on Parliamentary practice was resumed. After a very lengthy and just as wearisome debate, the whole matter was finally referred to a Committee, to report to-morrow (Thursday) morning, a series of rules, and also the number of Standing Committees required.

When this report is presented the Convention will be ready for its active work and everything can be appropriately mapped out. The different

NEW YORK.

Advance in Insurance Rates—Cause of the Great Fire in Boston—Another Horse Disease Broken Out—Advance in Leather.

NEW YORK, November 13, 1872.

ADVANCE IN INSURANCE RATES.

At a secret meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday, a resolution was adopted making the rates of insurance conform to those of 1870, which were understood to be an advance on the present rates of from ten to fifteen per cent. The subject of Mansard roofs was referred to a special committee who, it is expected, will declare uninsurable all buildings, dwellings excepted, that have Mansard roofs constructed of other than fire-proof material.

Insurance men are becoming more cheerful, and believe that the losses by the Boston fire will fall below the estimates of Monday, which they say were placed high enough to cover all the risks in the burned district. The salvages, it is thought, will be considerable.

CAUSE OF THE GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

General Shaler, of the New York fire department, concludes, from his inspection of the burned district in Boston, that the great fire was in consequence of the delay of the firemen in reaching the scene the narrowness of the streets, which made it impossible to work effectually; and the great heat, which in the open spaces prevented the firemen from approaching the burning buildings. He agrees with Chief Engineer Damarell, of the Boston department, that the destruction of buildings by gunpowder tends to the spread of the fire than otherwise. The people of this city are assured that there is no likelihood of a similar calamity befalling them, because of the abundance of water and superior organization of the fire department. Two new reservoirs are building, to contain nine hundred acres, in addition to the present available supply.

ADVANCE IN LEATHER.

It is estimated that fully 250,000 sides of leather were destroyed in the Boston fire. The prices in this city have advanced considerably. Unfinished leather has advanced ten per cent., sole leather three to six per cent., and further advances are anticipated in the course of the month. Sheepskins are held at a high price.

ANOTHER HORSE DISEASE.

A species of dropsy has attacked a number of diseased horses throughout the city. It is surmised that the swelling is caused by poison lingering in the system.

Commodore Vanderbilt's horse "Mountain Boy" is not dead.

INDICTMENTS FOR HOMICIDE.

The District Attorney elect has decided to take up all filed indictments for homicide, and proceed to trial. The bondsmen are mainly local politicians, and this decision has caused quite a commotion in town. Some cases are of long standing.

THE RING SUITS.

Judge Ingalls denies that his decision in the Ingersoll complaint has staved off the Ring suits as charged, and says that it only strikes out what O'Conor declared in his argument had no bearing on the cases.

ADVANCE IN WOOL.

It is estimated that thirty million pounds of wool, including manufactured woolens, were destroyed in the fire in Boston. The price here has advanced ten per cent., and is expected to go higher.

BUSINESS FIRM SUSPENDED.

The suspension of Stanfield, Wentworth & Co., dry goods commission merchants, of Boston and this city, is announced. It is expected they will resume soon.

SALE OF FOREIGN PAINTINGS.

The sale of the Belmont collection of foreign paintings thus far has realized eighty thousand dollars.

THE RIVERS.

CAIRO, November 13.—Arrived—Thompson Dean, St. Louis, 1; T. P. Babbage, St. Louis, 1; Grand Tower, Memphis; Belle of Pike, 6. Departed—Atlantic, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Andy Johnson, New Orleans; Minneola, New Orleans, 1; Comet, St. Louis, 5; C. B. Church, New Orleans, 7. River fallen 5 inches. Weather clear and cool; mercury 49.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—River twelve feet six inches falling. Arrived—Exchange, Pittsburgh; Kate Putman, Marietta. Departed—Belle Vernon, Pittsburgh; Arlington, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville; Exchange, St. Louis. Captain Morse, of the Cincinnati underwriters, left for the scene of the fire. She will be towed to New Orleans from Helena by the T. F. Eckert.

ST. LOUIS, November 13.—Arrived—Colorado, Vicksburg; Wolf, Keokuk; Kellogg, Belfast and Lumsden, Cairo. Departed—Curtiss and Jasper, New Orleans; Bon Accord, Columbus; St. Luke, Memphis; Esperanza, Pittsburgh; Lake Superior, Keokuk. River stationary. Clear and cold.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—The steamer Hesper, from Shreveport, for New Orleans, sunk on the 7th sixty miles above Alexander. Her cargo, consisting of 105 bales of cotton, was taken off by the Little Feeta, and brought here.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 13.—River rising slowly; 6 feet 6 inches in canal, 4 feet 6 inches in chute. Rain this afternoon, cloudy and damp to-night. Arrived—Brill, Pittsburgh; W. H. Brown and Iron Mountain, St. Louis. Departed—Brill, falls, Kanawha; Nashville and Peirel, Memphis; Robin and two barges of Iron, Evansville.

BY MAIL.

We clip the following from a Cincinnati paper of the 13th:

The river is falling with 14 feet in the channel last evening. There is 8 feet space under the Suspension Bridge for passing steamers. The Kanawha was falling at Charleston last night, with four feet in the channel.... The Brill passed down from Pittsburgh to St. Louis with a full cargo. She has 400 tons—200 for the Ohio River and 200 for the Cumberland river. The Brill is having five bells being built by pilot Thomas Cree at the wheel.... The Juniata did not get off Monday night, her laborers having refused to work in the rain. She left for Pittsburgh last evening with 700 tons, including 700 bales of hay.... The R. R. Hudson returned to Wheeling with a moderate trip.... The Exchange was expected to arrive from Pittsburgh last night, and will be found at the wharf this morning. She continues her trip to St. Louis this evening.... The Raven arrived from above yesterday with 5 barges coal and 6 barges salt. She left the coal here and departed for St. Louis with the salt. A barge of 5000 barrels of salt was consigned to Capt. Holloway of this city, but he ordered it forward to St. Louis along with the remainder of the tow.... The Mount Clare passed up with empty barges.

ST. LOUIS.

Protest Against Mansard Roofs on Business Houses.

ST. LOUIS, November 13.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday, a resolution was adopted, asking the City Council to place the fire department on a more efficient footing by increasing the number of engines and amount

THE OIL PRODUCERS.

The Men in the Fourth District Moving.

ALL THEIR OIL TO BE POOLED.

An Agency to be Established.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRANKLIN, PA., November 13, 1872.

The new movement among oil producers to bring up prices to living rates has met with the approval and earnest support of the producers in this district—the Fourth District—and they are taking measures to help on the good cause. To-day a general meeting of the producers of the district was held here to take initiatory steps toward a full union with producers elsewhere upon the plan suggested in the formation of the proposed agency. The district comprises Scrubgrass, Mount Hope, Coal City, Foster and Bully Hill. There was a good representation each of these points, and the meeting was earnest and determined in its character. The result of their deliberation was the ratification of an agreement, by which the producers of the district agreed to "pool" all their oil for the present. Thomas King, Esq., was appointed pool agent, with his headquarters at this place—Franklin. The meeting was characterized by harmony, and there is no doubt that the whole movement will be a success.

This is merely preliminary to the establishment of an agency, which will be consummated next week. The producers of the district are thoroughly aroused, and propose to go into the matter with enthusiasm. J. K. B.

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

PRESIDENT THIERS' MESSAGE TO THE ASSE

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 55½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅛@113⅜.

THE Constitutional Convention completed its organization yesterday, electing the list of officers agreed upon in the Republican caucus. This settles that branch of the business.

THE GAZETTE may very properly congratulate itself, on the full and detailed report it gave yesterday, of the opening proceedings of the Constitutional Convention. In fullness and completeness, we were in advance of all our cotemporaries.

THE discovery of a serious element of corruption, in a portion of the Philadelphia city government should lead to the most vigorous measures of detection and punishment. So far as we can learn from the vague reports that reach us, the difficulty simply is, that a "ring" was formed, chiefly among persons entirely unconnected with the city government, to buy up councils in the interest of some wood paving company or other. How far these corruptionists had succeeded in buying up members of council does not appear. But there seems to have been enough virtue left in some of the members of that body to expose the perpetrators to punishment. The subject is undergoing legal investigation, and we hope the outcome will be the thorough and severe punishment of all the guilty parties, be they whom they may.

THE *Post* utters an ugly snarl at the Constitutional Convention, and advises the Democratic members, if they do not have the privilege of parceling out some of the offices to withdraw. This would be a beautiful procedure. Our report of the proceedings shows very clearly that had the Democracy manifested a proper spirit in regard to them, they might have had their full share of the offices. But the manner in which they made their demand, the trickiness of some of the measures proposed by them, and especially their effort to seize upon the entire organization of the Convention, shut them out from the consideration they might otherwise have received. We are disposed to counsel fairness and moderation in such a body, but when the opposite side refuse to understand their true position, they must submit to what follows.

THE *Post* lurches deeper than usual in the mud, by denying that there are conditions on the back of legal tenders which prevent resumption. It denies what no one asserted, and by implication admits precisely what we did state, that there are conditions, and the notes are received in accordance with these. We quote them once more: They are, that this currency, "is receivable at *par* in all parts of the United States, in payment of all taxes and excise and all other dues to the United States except duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands by the United States, * * except interest on public debt." So much for that. When the *Post* is able to quote from our columns the assertion that "authorities on political economy have indulged in platitudes," we will give attention to it. Till then, it will please take notice that it stands charged with the utterance of wilful falsehood.

THE innocent amusement of making up slates for the President, Governor Hartranft, the Legislature, and any and everything else, is in full progress. The latest is, that the President will make an entire change in his cabinet, with the exception Messrs. Delano and Williams. Of the retiring Cabinet Ministers, Boutwell is ticketed to succeed Senator Wilson, Robeson for some vacant Foreign Mission, Creswell for anything he can with propriety accept. Fish goes to private life. There continue many rumors relative to our State cabinet, some probable and others improbable. Should Mr. Quay be made Secretary of the Commonwealth, several modifications from existing rumors will be necessary to complete the list. This fixing of States is a purely American institution, often embarrassing to those who really have appointments to make, yet perfectly innocent in itself, as those in power have become so accustomed to it as to do as they please in the end. We are anxious that General Hartranft should make up a good cabinet, but are not interested as to who the individuals may be.

WE find the following trenchant comments on the defection of certain public men floating around among our exchanges. They are so practical, and dispose of the subject so entirely and satisfactorily, that we transfer them to our columns: "Gentlemen, have done with it. There is no good in the cant any longer. Put it aside. We mean the absurdity of day after day holding up Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Tipton, Banks, & Co., as persecuted, hounded patriots. They have acted amazingly like rascals, and have been rewarded by the people precisely as if they were. They were supposed to be men of extraordinary ability, foresight, shrewdness, and virtue. And it is plain that they thought so too. But they got fractious, began to get proud, and took a delight in kicking. Actuated by envy and malice, they concocted and tried to engineer through a retrograde movement in American politics. They failed as no other public men ever failed before, totally and ignominiously. And in their present disgrace they have their fitting reward. Disappointment breeds night-shade in their hearts, and they are utterly cast out. Let them alone.

SAFETY AGAINST FIRE.

Within about a year we have had two signal examples of the insecurity of large cities against the ravages of fire. Chicago, largely a wood built city, suffered fearful loss, and now Boston, one of the most solidly built cities in the country, has been swept partially down. Each case furnishes special and distinct lessons, which need not particularly be dwelt upon; there are lessons which both impart in common. These are, that no material we have is proof against the ravages of fire, when it gains a certain headway and heat; that wooden buildings, or parts of buildings effectually promote conflagration, and overcome the value of all fire proof precautions that may be otherwise provided. In these facts are lessons for us.

We have ordinances which prevent the erection of new wooden buildings, but our trouble is, we have old ones all through our city. Add to this that wooden roofs involve as much danger and spread fire as rapidly as anything else, and then remember that a large proportion of the buildings of this city are covered with wooden roofs, and we may imagine the danger which surrounds us. All know by experience or observation, how far the sparks, and burning pieces are carried during a fire. High wind, amounting often to a gale, usually attends heavy fires. The fact is well understood, that the fire itself creates a strong current of air. Hence the conditions under which burning flakes may be carried from one part of the city to another, will always exist during a heavy fire. It follows from this, that so long as there are numerous wooden-roofed buildings in any city, so long is it entirely unsafe, and exposed to the same danger as has overtaken Chicago and Boston.

Another element of danger is the absence of fire walls, higher than the roof, between buildings. We have, in many instances, fire walls, but they are not carried above the roof, and often not even up to the roof—several buildings being roofed together. It clearly follows that if the roofs of buildings be the point of danger, that danger is greatly increased by the presence of continuous roofs, as the fire can readily communicate with several buildings by burning along the roof. Whereas, with proper fire walls, a very great aid is afforded the department in suppressing the flames. There is still another element of danger, but it is difficult to perceive just how this can be avoided. We refer to the storage of inflammable goods within the city. The character of a large proportion of the merchandise of the present is exceedingly inflammable, and large stocks are carried in the busy seasons. Yet this cannot be avoided readily without impeding the prosperity of business.

The remedies for these things are very palpable. If slate roofs were required by ordinance, to be put on in place of shingle, or at least if all new roofs and renewals of old ones were thus looked after, one source of danger would rapidly be rid of. The building of fire walls above roofs ought to be required. It will cost but little to do it, and the security it will afford will more than compensate for the expense. Then a close inspection on the part of the city officials of all buildings constructed, to see that the flues were properly fitted to prevent the possibility of fire, would also improve the condition of structures in our midst. The items we have mentioned are all within the control of the city authorities, and we have only to give proper attention to the subject to be speedily in a very much improved condition as regards danger from fire. Boston and Chicago ought to be warnings to us.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Many differences of opinion are expressed as to the ability of the insurance companies to endure the strain of the great fire at Boston. A Chicago journal declares that there are but $100,000,000 of insurance capital in the country,—that is, while there are many times this amount of insurance effected, the resources of the companies reach only the sum above given. The losses at the Boston fire swell up to this entire amount, but as all the property burned was not insured, and as somewhat will be saved, the full weight of this loss will not fall on the insurance companies. Probably not more than $50,000,000 will be called for at the hands of the insurance men, and of this amount more than half will probably be paid. Already several insurance companies have gone into bankruptcy. We judge that such as can possibly pay their losses will do so, as it will give them credit, and will enable them to do a vast business in the immediate future. Such companies as paid promptly their Chicago losses did, thereafter, a greatly increased business. The chief result of the large fires we have recently had, so far as insurance goes, will be

1. To concentrate business in the hands of strong companies. The utter worthlessness of small and weak companies, in times of trial has been very clearly seen. They do not as well as life insurance companies, some of which, when about to fail, reinsure their customers in other companies. The fire companies go into bankruptcy at once, and not only those who immediately need, lose their money, but all their other customers besides. The ultimate effect of all this will be to concentrate, in the hands of strong companies, the bulk of insurance. We would be glad if it might have another effect,—that of causing the enactment of laws, compelling insurance companies to provide for the absolute security of at least a certain percentage of loss. We would prefer something of this kind to the concentration of business in a few hands.

2. It ought to lead to the greater diffusion of fire risks of individual companies. There is a propensity, on the part of many to insure in a local company, under the belief that they are more secure. Without knowing the exact condition of the several companies, it is of course impossible to say that one particular class of companies, as to location, is stronger than another. Yet this may be set down with certainty,—that companies that concentrate their risks in large cities are in greater danger than those which diffuse their risks far and wide. The philosophy of this is perfectly plain. Where risks are concentrated, there is danger of severe losses, in case a heavy fire occurs; where they are diffused, the danger of loss is greatly lessened. We suppose it difficult to clearly ascertain this point, but where it can be ascertained that a given company has a disproportionate share of risks concentrated in a closely built city, that company has one element of danger about it.

3. It ought to occasion a careful revision of the conditions of insurance. Judging from the discussion of the danger of Mansard roofs, we presume these will be discriminated against. The Insurance Companies can do a vast deal for their own security, and for that of their patrons, if they will insist on slate or iron roofed buildings, fire walls, projecting above the roofs, and other matters protecting the safety of buildings. Hitherto the tremendous competition between rival companies has led to almost culpable carelessness in taking risks. As a result there was less care than there would otherwise have been, in the construction of buildings,—it being accepted as true that almost any building could be insured. There is no power in the country short of the legislative, that can exert so much influence on the safety of cities as fire insurance companies, if they proceed rightly. Let them first make it understood that they seek to protect themselves, in order to protect their customers, and that whatever losses they meet will be certainly paid, and they can control the character of buildings, that shall be erected. If they refuse to insure tinder boxes, these things will not be constructed. Or if they are, those who are alongside will have an interest in having them stopped through municipal interference. The insurance companies can compel the construction of a good class of buildings.

4. The effect should also be to occasion greater care, on the part of insurer and insured. It is not enough that a particular building is safe,—its surroundings ought also to be safe. And it is not enough that one company gives better rates than another, it should be looked into that it is able to make good its agreement, if it should be necessary. If caution of this kind were observed on both sides, there would be little danger of the result. Both parties would be as safe as human foresight and care could make them. It is sad to think that we are compelled to learn these lessons of ordinary precaution through so much sorrow and misery as has been visited on two prosperous and beautiful cities. Over two hundred millions of dollars of the capital of the country has been swept away, in order that we may learn lessons of ordinary prudence and economy. If with this, we shall not learn, we can only blame ourselves, should devastation come to us, at some unexpected moment.

THE *Financier* comments with a great deal of vigor on the "remarkable fact that twice a year the managers of great railroad routes are apt to make the discovery that freight charges are inadequate and must be raised, and that this discovery is made just as there is a positive necessity for getting the autumn crops to market, and just as navigation closes." Corn rules at about 65 cents per bushel in the Eastern seaport markets. From 40 to 42 cents per bushel are for transportation. This, if anything can be so characterized, deserves the name of extortion. The horse disease has acted disastrously on canal towage, and it now seems as if a much larger part of our breadstuffs must this year be transported to the sea-board by rail than formerly.

PERSONAL.

MRS. GAINES is still prosecuting her claims against the city of New Orleans.

GAIL HAMILTON is going to spend the winter with Speaker Blaine's family in Washington.

REV. EBENEZER GRAY has been settled as a clergyman in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, for fifty years.

MISS NELLIE GRANT, it is said, will return to Europe with friends soon after the Christmas holidays

MRS. VINCENT COLYER, whose tragic death was announced a few days ago, was a grand-niece of John Hancock.

THE wife of Carl Formes was the first lady graduate of the medical faculty of Vienna, Austria. Her maiden name was Laura Rensch, and she was the daughter of a notary at Cologne.

SENATOR SUMNER has left London to visit some friends in the country before his departure from England for home. He sails on Thursday's steamer from Liverpool for New York. His health has slightly improved.

CONRAD JOECKER, engineer in a Cleveland planing mill, fell upon the fly-wheel of the engine, a day or two ago, and would probably have lost his life had not a boy named John Friend, only thirteen years old, who was near by, instantly sprang to the engine and turned off the steam.

THE Lima (Ohio) *Gazette* says there is great excitement at Alma, a short distance above Ottawa, on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, over the discovery of a very large vein of hard coal. The discovery was made while digging for a well. A thorough examination is being made.

ONE of Henri Rochefort's illegitimate daughters committed suicide in Paris lately. She hired a room, paid for it in advance, and for several days was not seen by any one. The landlord, suspecting something was wrong, at length broke open the door and found her dead beside a dish of half-burnt bits of charcoal.

A WOMAN tried to get out of a Cincinnati horse car some time ago, before the epizootic began to rage, but the driver started before she made good her departure. Her dress caught on the step and she was thrown down. The company have been ordered to pay $2,500, and after an appeal the judgment was sustained.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, the oldest son of Dr. Hitchcock, of Amherst College, arrived home from Labrador, where he has spent the summer, on Saturday week. On his home trip he was shipwrecked on the 3d of October, losing the whole of the valuable collection of natural history specimens that he had collected during his absence.

QUEEN VICTORIA, who is now in Scotland, recently paid another visit to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Micras—the latter being the mother of the Queen's well-known Highland attendant, John Brown. The Royal visit was prolonged for some time, and was the second or the third call made by the Queen on Mrs. Brown during the present season.

MR. W. E. FORSTER, a well-known member of the British Parliament, has just purchased the estates of Canwell Hall and Shirrall Hall, near Tamworth, Staffordshire, for the sum of $355,000. The estates contain 2,908 acres, and are about ten miles from Birmingham, and close to Drayton Manor, the residence of Sir Robert Peel, Bart, M. D.

MR. HERBERT DE BURGH, a popular Dublin barrister, recently attempted to cut his throat on the morning he was to have been married to a young woman named Rogers, of Belfast, and Miss Rogers was actually waiting in the church with her friends at the time when Mr. de Burgh attempted his life. He inflicted three gashes upon his throat with a razor.

A DASHING and not wholly decorous young woman, who is said to be accomplished in music and acting, has been passing herself off at Omaha hotels as Rose Hersee for several weeks past. The Omaha *Bee* says: "It is hinted that she is a main witness in the Tammany Ring cases, and has been sent West for the purpose of keeping her out of the way for the present."

THEY have peculiar burial vaults in Watertown, New York. The local paper gives this description of one in which a wealthy deceased citizen was recently deposited: "It has stained glass windows—a noteworthy innovation in sepulchral architecture—on one of which Mr. Keep is represented, together with an open Bible, impersonations of Hope and Fidelity, and the Michigan Southern railway depot in Chicago."

AT Middletown, New York, last Monday, a young brakeman of the Erie road, after turning a switch for the train to back upon, caught his foot in the frog and was utterly unable to extricate it. The engineer saw that the switch was set rightly, and did not see nor hear the brakeman, so he put his engine in motion, and in a moment crushed life out of the unfortunate man. It is said that about six hundred brakemen a year are killed at their work in the United States.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* prints Richard Rush's "Recollections of a Residence at the English and French Courts," lately republished from the American edition, as abounding in striking sketches of society in the days of the regent, racy descriptions and lively sketches of the leading people of the day. "Nothing could be more agreeable. In this book the sun is always shining, the flowers in bloom and the men and women in their most fascinating moods."

DARWIN has been snubbed by the French Academy, which has rejected his application for admission by a large majority. The reasons for his rejection were solely scientific, M. Mirvue said: "The author of the 'Origin of Species' and 'The Descent of Man' has too far sacrificed science to renown and reason to imagination to deserve a place in the front rank of scientists. He has fallen too low, especially in his last work has too much belittled himself, not to be made to expiate it."

A *New York* reporter rhapsodizes over the Young Ladies' College at Poughkeepsie in this wise: "Vassar is a wonderful seat of learning, in fact, all the learning worth a cent is stored up there, and it is shovelled into these delicate young ladies in immense quantities, to fatten them up, intellectually, for the market. Mentally, they are perfectly obese; in truth, one Vassar girl has enough learning to share with all Fifth avenue, and then enough left to start twenty academies of the common order, and still enough to spare to run a religious newspaper."

A GRECIAN MOTHER.

The Greek Brigands—A Woman's Strata gem and Its Results.

A story comes from Athens about Greek brigandage very refreshing to honest people, and suggestive of the question whether women might not govern Greece better than its men. One of the curses of modern Hellas, as everybody knows, is the unextirpated guild of brigands who infest the land, defying the Government, suppressing commerce, demoralizing the peasantry and robbing and murdering strangers or rich natives. One of these unhanged villains lately captured the youthful son of a widow woman of property, well known upon the border. The usual message was sent down from the hills: The brigand chief must have one thousand drachmas by a certain day, or the life of the boy—he was only twelve years old—would pay the forfeit. As usual, too, the last hope which a mother would cherish in such a frightful position was the chance of Government help. The wretchedly weak administrations which play at "in an out" in Athens still allow these scoundrels to hold the roads and passes of the country, and this poor woman had to trust to her own courage and wits. Neither were wanting; there was some true old Odyssean blood in her, and she hit upon a plan for saving both her child and her drachmas. She had a brother, a young fellow of perfect pluck, though his cheeks were as smooth as Delian Apollo's, and him she dressed up carefully as a Greek girl. Having appointed to meet the robber chief in a certain spot, she took up two hundred drachmas and a present of cakes and fruit, the "Greek girl" going with her as a "guide." On reaching the place they found the scoundrel waiting with the captive lad bound hand and foot beside him. The woman first ascertained by cunning questions that the man was really alone, and then offered, with many supplications, her money and the present of cakes and fruit. The villain took the latter and munched while he counted out the drachmas; then, with a fearful oath, he said it was far too little—that she must go back and send enough to make up a thousand, or the head of the lad would he sent down to her without delay. While the woman clung supplicating to his knees, the "Greek girl" suddenly flung a grib of iron round the robber's arms, and, as the fellow was thus pinioned, the outraged mother drew a loaded pistol and shot him dead. The pair lost no time in liberating the lad, nor did she forget to cut off and wrap in a cloth the head of the "chief;" and, as a reward of three thousand drachmas had been set upon this precious article, they made quite an excellent day's business of it, on arriving safe and sound at their own village. —*London Telegraph.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1868.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Ealing, Solicitor.

GENERAL NEWS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that at least one hundred preachers, who will give themselves wholly to the work of preaching the Gospel and pastoral labor, can find at once self-supporting fields, no matter to what religious denomination they belong.

THE horse disease is rapidly disappearing. The new complaint—horse dropsy—is affecting many of the animals that were longer afflicted with the distemper. The cars are increasing their force, though the full compliment is not yet put in force.

DR. EDWARD MASON reported, at a late meeting of the Elmore Medical and Surgical Society, Wetumka, Ala., a case in which a "lady bore seventeen children in nineteen years, twice giving birth to twins, and once producing four children at a birth. The latter died, but all the other thirteen survived.

RECENT heavy losses on policies on advanced lives have led some of the companies to revise their regulations on the subject, and one of them, the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, has adopted a resolution that "no policies shall be issued on lives at a higher age than sixty."

THE author of "Ginx's Baby" has found a rival at Staley Bridge, England, in the person of an iconoclastic reverend gentleman named Stevens, who has taken up the cudgels in defense of free trade in whisky, and who holds to the beautifully charitable belief that all temperance orators drink like fish.

A YOUNG GIRL named Ernestina W. F. Jacobs, having been seduced by a young man named John A. Redinger, under promise of marriage, committed suicide at Baltimore last Wednesday, by taking laudanum. She left a letter addressed to her brother, in which she charged him to see that her seducer should not live. "I myself wanted to shoot him," she wrote, "but I could not take strength to do it." Redinger disappeared from home on the night of the suicide—fearing violence, it is supposed.

FOR more than a year a very important suit has been pending in the United States Circuit Court against the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Alton, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroads, for infringing on the patent of a machine which is known as Caswell's Swage Block, and is used to straighten and renew worn-out rails without the expense of re-rolling them. The matter was closed last week by the award of $1,542,732.68 damages to the owner of the patent.

THE bill-posters of New York city are a shrewd and enterprising set of men. Nothing comes amiss to them, as is clearly shown by their readiness to turn the carcasses of the dead horses lying in many of streets to their own use. In various parts of town, where these carcasses are lying, these wide-awake persons have plastered the bodies all over with the advertising sheets of their patrons, so that these heaps of carrion, by this ingenious treatment, have been made to become very picturesque objects and in some cases worthy of a close inspection.

GREAT consternation was created the other day at a Church of England missionary meeting at Starcross, by the unexpected remarks made by "Capt. Peacock, the principal inhabitant of the town, who has several times circumnavigated the globe." He knocked the meeting into a cocked hat by affirming, on his own knowledge, that "as a rule the missionaries were bad men, and that their influence was most mischievous." He added that "unless the Bible were revised, and many passages expunged, Bishop Colenso's contretemps with the Zulu Kaffir would be often repeated, for the Bible, as it stood, was utterly unfit for circulation among the heathen, and did far more harm than good." After this, it is not surprising to learn that "the subscriptions were very small."

WHY LET BUSINESS BE SUSPENDED?

Every one is complaining about their horses being sick. Cure them—only three remedies. The only sure and reliable safe-cure costs but a mere trifle. Why let them suffer? Go, buy it at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets.

Just opened this day, a new and splendid stock of drugs, chemicals, family medicines, the very latest styles of toilet articles of every description, fine sponges, the best quality. Call and examine our fine assortment, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quant ties of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN.
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.
Lung examinations daily.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

Card to the Public.

We beg leave to call the attention of the public to our

Carbolate Powder,

OR

UNIVERSAL DISINFECTANT,

To be had of

ALL DRUGGISTS.

The article referred to will prove a first-class disinfectant for

Sick Chambers, Stables,
CESS POOLS, &c.,

And will be particularly valuable at the present time.

OFFICE OF THE
Pittsburgh Tar and Chemical Works,
Corner Seventh street and Duquesne Way.

The following is the opinion of Dr. Otto Wuth, Chemist:

To Whom it May Concern.

The Pittsburgh Tar and Chemical Works are now manufacturing, according to my direction, a disinfectant known as "Carbolate Powder, or the Universal Disinfectant." It is prepared on entirely scientific principles, and will answer all the purposes claimed for it by the manufacturers.

OTTO WUTH, Chemist.

REMOVAL.

THE GREAT

Atlantic and Pacific

TEA COMPANY

Have removed their branch store to

No 26 Fifth Avenue,

Between Wood and Market Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

This is an organization of capitalists for the purpose of importing TEAS direct from the place of growth, and distributing them throughout the United States for ONE PROFIT ONLY.

This Company has resident agents and business connections with all the principal ports and Teagrowing districts of China and Japan. The Teas are bought expressly for our trade alone in the best TEA districts, and are sold for one profit.

As we do not believe in making large profits, we will retail our goods to customers at the lowest wholesale prices, adding only enough to pay expense of repacking, etc.

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.,

NO. 26 FIFTH AVENUE,

Between Wood and Market streets, Pittsburgh.
no9:s27

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Blankets, Blankets,

Country Blankets, White Blankets,
Green Blankets, Gray Blankets,
Brown Blankets, Comforts, Coverlets, &c.

Furs, Furs,
Muffs, Muffs,
Muff Capes.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

Black Thibet Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Shoulder Scarfs and Shawls.

Sacques and Cloaks,
Waterproof Circulars, &c.

CARPETS.

Brussels Carpets, Ingrain Carpets,
Stair Carpets and Oil Cloths, at

WM. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169,

Federal St., Allegheny.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

MARKET ST.,

Invite the Attention

OF

Close Cash Buyers

TO THEIR

EXTENSIVE LINES

OF

NEW GOODS

JUST OPENED,

Every Department

Being replete and at the present

LOW SCALE OF PRICES,

And including many

Extra Good Drives

IN

SHAWLS, REPELLANTS,
Barred Dress Flannels,

FELT SKIRTS,

MEN'S AND LADIES'

Merino Underwear,

Gloves, Hosiery, Hoods, Scarfs, Nubias, Jackets,

BUCK AND SHEEP

GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

Negligee Shirts, Cardegan Jacks,

VELVETS, VELVETEENS,

And Notions of all kinds.

Wholesale Only.

EXTRAORDINARY

BARGAINS.

IN

DRESS GOODS.

SHAWLS, SCARFS.

FURS, FURS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

no9

HORSE BLANKETS

AND

HORSE COVERS.

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

239 AND 241

LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St., Allegheny.

Ladies' Balmoral and Felt Skirts.
Ladies' Merino Underwear.
New Hats, latest styles.
New Ribbons and Flowers.
Plumes and Scarfs.
Gloves, Hosiery.
Childrens' Leggins.
Blue and Black Velvet Leggins.
Panniers—Bustles.
Hoop Skirts and Corsets.

INFANTS' HOODS,
INFANTS' CLOAKS,
JACKETS, &C.

Gents' All Wool Shirts.
Scarlet Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
White Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Cashmere Shirts,
White Shetland Shirts.
Clouded Shirts and Drawers.
Buckskin Gloves.
Kid Gloves, Fur Tops,
Neck Ties, Scarfs, &c.,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St. Allegheny.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES

M. MENTZER & SON,

94 Market Street.

Big Bargains

IN

Dress Goods, Dress Goods,
SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
SCARFS, SCARFS,
Silk Velvets and Velveteens, cheap,
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Waterproof Cloths,

CASSIMERES

Table Linens, Quilts, &c.,
Country Flannels and Blankets,
ALL AT

LOW FIGURES.

M. Mentzer & Son,

94 MARKET STREET.

oc23-TTHS

FALL DRY GOODS.

Black Silks,
Black and Colored Cashmeres,
Satteens,
Imperial Diagonals,
Japanese Cloths and Epangalines,
Shawls in great varieties,

Just received at

H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

FURS.

Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,

149 and 151 Wood Street.

Call and examine

Prices and Qualities

Before purchasing elsewhere.

oc26

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Miller's Screw Can,

This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, Fruit, &c. All kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders on short notice.

D. MILLER & CO.,

Rear of 136 Wood Street,

Entrance off Virgin alley.
oc7:y8

BRASS FOUNDERS.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,

South Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

BRASS CASTINGS

MADE TO ORDER.

Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Anti-friction Metal. Address

No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SCALES.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard.
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Trucks, Tuck-ett's Patent Alarm, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
my7:y79 68 Wood street.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & Co.,

No. 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of

PHILADELPHIA CARPETS,

Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Rugs, Mats, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware in the United States. Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods. Sole agents for the

Celebrated American Washer,
PRICE $5.50.

The most perfect and successful Washer ever made. Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State. oc23:y

NOTICE.—FRED. ALTVATER, LATE of the firm of Altvater & Co., Stone Contractor, has moved his Stone Yard and Steam Stone Saw Mill to corner of Juniata and Sedgwick streets, Allegheny City, and from the large increase in business, had to increase the capacity of his Stone Yard and Mills in order to meet the demands of his customers. He is now prepared to do all kinds of Masonry, Cellar, Railroad Masonry, &c., on short notice and with dispatch as to prices. no12

CEMENT—200 BBLS LOUISVILLE Cement, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

DRY GOODS.

AT

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

WOOLEN GOODS

Flannels—Plain and Barred.

Dress Goods, Black Alpacas,

MOHAIRS, &c.

SILKS, SILKS,

Plain and Fancy Silks, Brocaded Silks, &c.

Merinos, French and English.
All-Wool Delaines.
Repps for Ladies' Wrappers.

Repellants, Repellants

Brown Repellants, Black Repellants,
Green Repellants, Blue Repellants,
And Waterproof Cloths—very low.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St. Allegheny.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE

FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

ALSO,

NILES' IMPROVED

Star Range.

Improved Double-Oven

BOSTON RANGE,

VAN'S PATENT

PORTABLE RANGE,

Parlor and Cook Stoves,

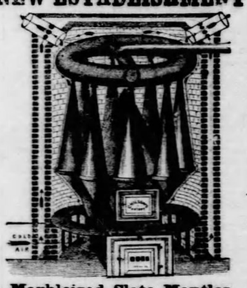
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Trimmings, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Cast Hole Doors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

206 and 208 Liberty Street

no2

NEW ESTABLISHMENT



Marbleized Slate Mantles,

FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,

Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor from gas smoke, oil or acids.

I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

COOKING RANGES

Of the most popular and desirable patterns.

Old's Utility Fire Grate,

The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.

The New Cone Furnace

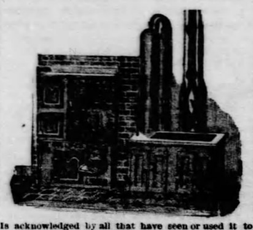
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.

We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENTERPRISE

COOKING RANGE!



Is acknowledged by all that have seen or used it to be the

Best Range in the Market

For the following reasons:

Its durability, being the heaviest Range in the market.

It will make more hot water than any other Range.

It will burn less fuel than any other Range.

It is the most convenient Range in use.

It is warranted to bake perfectly in both the elevated double ovens.

B. S. KOLL & CO.,

147 WOOD STREET.

oc9-TTHS

One Fire Will Last All Winter.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE

REVOLUTION,

A new SELF-FEEDING Parlor Stove for Bituminous coal. One that will burn our soft coal on the same principle and in the same manner that Anthracite coal is now used in self-feeding stoves.

Warranted to be Perfect in Operation

and the most powerful heating stove in the country.

Manufactured and for sale by

Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.,

NO. 194 LIBERTY STREET,

oc23:s74-TTHS PITTSBURGH.

STAINED GLASS.

MARSHALL & STEEL,

Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.

No. 72 Third Avenue, near Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

197 AND 199

PENN AVE.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

Latest Novelty Just Received.

Yak Lace in Cloth Shades.
Also, Black in all widths.
Black, Chantilly and Guipure Flouncing and Trimming Laces.
Berthas, Sashes, Barbes, &c.
Black Bead and Silk Gimps, Fringes, Tassels, Ornaments, Loops, in great variety of Style and Design.
Colored Silk Fringes, in all the new Cloth Shades, and Buttons to match.
Also, Silk Velvets, Turquoise and Trimming Silk, &c.
Plush and Velveteens.
Black Silk Velvets, from $2.75 per yard up.
Black G. F. Velvet

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Gold and Silver Bought at Highest Market Rates.

Collections Promptly executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. THAW KIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

oct2:tf&S

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Company's First Mortgage 6's at 90 and Interest.

Monongahela Navigation Company's First Mortgage 6's at par and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
D. R. DAVIDSON, C. HOLLANSBEE,
M. W. RANKIN, J. S. REYNOLDS,
JOHN P. SCOTT, A. M. BROWNFIELD,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

jy20 :tf

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr,
Charles Meyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McGrew, Henry Dalmeyer,
W. Magwinters, A. M. Brown,
Percy Roth.

WM. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

jy17:tf

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points, interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising the safest and fastest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

se13

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 13, 1872.

There was no movement of any moment in local money matters to-day. The general appearance indicates a settling down to the situation as it is, without any great expectation that any measure of importance looking towards relieving the money market of the pressure upon it will be adopted until Congress gets fairly under headway, which will not be until the holidays are passed. The contraction in trade now going on, caused by the high price demanded and in many instances paid for loans, could it be fairly and correctly stated, would astonish those who look wise and shake their heads and exclaim, "O, don't increase the currency, do not enlarge the volume of the circulating medium." These men are neither progressive in their ideas or intentions; they fail to understand that two engines of like power can throw more water than one. They dread change, and as they grow older, become more and more contracted, and seem to think that every thing else, even the currency, ought to be contracted. There may be an exception to the above, and that is the shrinkage in the rate of usury. Now that the rate of interest has been raised to seven and eight per cent. in Europe, what a pity, what a shame, and what a lack of judgment there is in not taking advantage of the troubles abroad to wipe out our troubles at home. A low rate of usury just now would be the most propitious of all things that the business community could have; it would stimulate trade generally so much that even the old fogies who favor contraction, and hang round the thread-needle institutions of the community, could not fail to partake of the influence and become hilarious. They were fast getting up to this point when the present pressure began assuming large and ugly proportions, and had it been kept off three or four months longer, they would have become sufficiently elevated to have concluded that they belonged to the human family, joined in the crowd and helped to push the cause of liberty up to so high an eminence that all the nations of the earth would have been enabled to behold her, and in beholding, reverence, worship and adore. The time has been postponed, but it is to be hoped not indefinitely.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Tuesday says: In the market proper yesterday there was absolutely nothing doing upon which to base quotations; but there is no flurry nor excitement among the busines people. Boston is almost always the creditor of Philadelphia, and consequently our merchants outside of the coal and iron trade have nothing there. Money is abundantly offered to strong houses at 6 per cent. upon call. We heard of good two-name paper, running three months, selling at 11 per cent., and of transactions on call, on good collateral, at 7¼ to 8 per cent. The banks are generally pretty close, but mostly able to meet the legitimate business demands of their customers.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58, Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Wednesday.
Gold	113¾
U. S. Sixes—1881	115¾
" (coupons)	115¾
5-20— 1862	112⅝
5-20— 1864	112⅝
" 1865	112⅝
" 1865 new	114
" 1867	115⅝
" 1868 (coupons)	115⅝
10-40s	107¼
" (coupons)	108¼
Currency 6's	113¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	93½
Erie	49⅝
Michigan Southern	88⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88
Rock Island	107¾
North Western, Common	83⅝
Pacific Mail	87⅞
Western Union Telegraph	77⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	44½
Union Pacific	34⅝
Toledo & Wabash	70
Adams Express	94⅛
American Express	69
United States Express	77⅝
Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express	95
Harlem	113

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	55⅞
Reading R. R.	56⅜
United Co.'s New Jersey	124
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	34½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	56⅜
Pittsburgh City 5's	73½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	bid 93
Central Transportation	46

NEW YORK, November 13, 1872.

Money opened easy; 7 currency to 7 gold, but became closer in the afternoon, when call loans are done at 1-32@1-16@½ per day, and closed at 7 gold. Currency is flowing South, West and to Boston. Sterling heavy; 108¾@108⅝ for long and 110¼@110⅜ for short sight. Gold heavy and lower in the morning, but higher in the afternoon; opened at 113¾, fell to 113¼, rose to 113¾, and closed at 113¼@113⅜. Loans 1@2 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $50,000,000. Treasury disbursements $116,000. Engagements for export to-morrow $1,300,000. Government bonds ¼@¾ better, on expectation of the purchase of an extra amount by the Treasury, which confined itself to the $1,000,000 advertised. The market was steady and quiet the rest of the day. State bonds dull and unchanged. Stocks were strong early in the day, advancing ½@1 per cent., with the chief rise in Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Wabash and St. Paul common. In the afternoon the market was weak and ½@2½ per cent. lower, with increased pressure to sell, closing quiet at about the lowest figures of the day. The stocks prominent in the decline were Pacific Mail, Western Union, Rock Island, Lake Shore, C. C. & I. C., Union Pacific, Ohios and New York Central. The currency balance in the Treasury is reported at $96,884,821.

GOVERNMENTS—Sixes of '81, coupons 116¾; 5-20s '62, 112⅝; do '64, 112¾; do '65, new 114¾; '67, 115⅝; '68, coupons, 115⅝; 10-40s, do 10-40s coupons, 108¼; currency 6s, 113@113¾; new 6's, Pacific, 109¾.

BONDS.—Tennessee, 73½; do new, 73¾; South Carolina July, 24; do April, 24½; Missouri 6s, 93½; Union Pacific l. g. 7s; Union Pacific Ine B. 78¼.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 77¾; Adams Express, 94½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 95; American Merchants Union 6s, 69; United States 6s, 77¾; Pacific 109¾.

QUICK silver, 46¼; New York Central, 93¾; Erie, 49¼; Harlem 113; Michigan Central, 114; Michigan Southern, 88½; Union Pacific, 34⅝; Illinois Central, 125; North Western, 83⅞; do preferred, 86¾; Rock Island, 107¾; St. Paul, 53½; do preferred, 74½; Toledo & Wabash, 70; Chicago & Alton, 107½; Ohio & Mississippi, 44¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 13, 1872.

Business generally continues very much depressed in consequence of the prevailing horse epidemic, but while we are in hopes that the crisis has been reached, it is not reasonable to expect that horses that have been afflicted with the disease will be in condition to use for ten days or two weeks yet. Furthermore, it is believed that it is best not to be in too much of a hurry in putting horses to work again, as exposure and exertion before they have entirely recovered, is likely to cause a relapse, and there is not much doubt but what more horses are killed in this way than die from the disease; therefore, taking this view of the matter, it is not reasonable to expect that business will be fully resumed much before the 1st of next month; and we will have great cause to be thankful if our expectations in this respect be realized.

APPLES.—The market is quiet and prices are without quotable change; we continue to quote at $1.60@2 per bbl for fair to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—45@50 cts per gallon.

BUTTER—There is rather more inquiry for the better grades, and with diminished receipts and reduced stocks, the market is firmer, though prices are unchanged; we continue to quote prime to choice roll at 32@35 cts.

BEANS—$2.30@3 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4½@4¾ cts.

BROOM CORN—Small sales within the range of 4@7 cts according to quality.

CANDLES—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 22 cts free on cars—small lots 1@2 cts more.

CHEESE—Prime Goshen, in a jobbing way, 16¾@17. Ohio Sweitzer, 15¾@16½. Market reported dull.

CHESTNUTS—Dull and drooping; we now quote at $3.50@4 per bushel.

CIDER—Continues dull, and prices are nominal, ranging from $4 to $5 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

COUNTRY LARD—7¼@8¾ cts. per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14@15 per bbl, common, $10@12.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8 per case.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull but prices are nominally unchanged; apples, 5@6 cents; peaches, 8 to 9 for prime halves.

EGGS—Strictly fresh may be quoted steady at 30 cts. Limed are being sold at all kinds of prices.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR—Trade continues slow for want of transportation, but prices are unchanged: Fair to choice spring wheat, $7.50@8; do red winter, $8.00@8.50. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—There is but little doing in this market, but hopes of an early improvement are entertained. Wheat is still reported quiet, though prices are nominally unchanged: $1.68@1.70 for good to choice red, and $1.80@1.85 for white—the latter is very scarce, hence, it is worth considerably more than red. Oats continue dull, but there is no quotable change in prices; 38 to 41 for mixed to prime white. Shelled Corn is also dull, but unchanged; 56 to 58. Sales of new Ear Corn at 48 to 50. Rye is still quotable at 78 to 80. Barley, 80 to 85 for common to medium and 90 for prime.

GROCERIES—

SUGARS—Granulated, 13¾; Crushed, 13¾; Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 13; B, 12¾; Ex. C 12¾; C., 12¾; Chespeake Ex. C., 12½; Molasses Sugars, 8¼@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¼@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24½.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾@9; Rangoon, 7@7¾; Patna 8.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23; Alspice, 18; Cassia, 40; Clover, 30; Nutmegs, 85.

HAY—There is a fair demand, and the market, if anything is firmer, in consequence of diminished receipts; sales of baled, on wharf and track, at $25@30 per ton, according to quality.

HONEY—Sales 25@30 cts per lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1 winter strained 78@80 cts, and scarce.

ONIONS—Sales, in small lots, at $2.50@3.25 per bbl, as to quality.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@60 cents per pair; dressed, 14@15 cts. per lb.

POTATOES—Sales of prime Peach Blows, in small lots, at 70@75 cents per bushel. Sweets, 3.50@4 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7½; Sugar cured Shoulders, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 14c; Rib Sides, 11¾; Short Rib Sides, 12; Clear Sides, 12¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 17½c; Dried Beef, 18c. Lard, in tierces, 9¼c; half bbls, 10¼c; pails, 11c. Mess Pork, $16.00; Beef Tongues, 7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3¾ cts.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1.95@2.00. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer and higher; we now quote at 93@95 cts per gallon.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARD, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, November 13, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals thus far have been light, and with an improved demand, and only a limited supply, the market is considerably stronger, and as compared with last week, the better grades are up fully 25 cts per cwt.—some dealers quoted an advance of 37 to 50 cts—and even at the advance trade was more active than it has been for several weeks, and the supply was scarcely equal to the demand. The New York market is reported considerably better, which may be attributed mainly to the fact that the horse disease is subsiding there, and there is an increased demand for shipment to that point; this together with the light run has produced a much better market for sellers, and upon the whole the outlook is more favorable than it has been for several weeks, and operators generally appear to be in better spirit. Common stock is no better in price than it was last week, but, under the influence of an improved demand, trade is more active, and owners have less difficulty in making sales.

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold a drove of 112 head of extra Iowa steers, averaging about 1,400 lbs at 7 cts, considered the best in market—the same drove, last week, would not have brought over 6¾, showing, as we have already stated, an advance of 25 cts per cts per cwt. Following may be regarded as the ruling quotation:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers	6 00@7 00
Prime 1,100@1,200	5 50@6 00
Good 1,000@1,100 steers	4 50@5 00
Work oxen 1,400 to 2,000	7 00@8 00
Mixed rough stock	3 50@4 00
Bulls	2 50@3 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals thus far have been fair, if anything larger than during the corresponding time last week; but with an increased demand trade is fairly active, although prices have undergone no quotable change; the feeling to-day, in consequence of free receipts, was scarcely as strong as it was yesterday, and it is possible though hardly probable that, buyers may be able to obtain a slight concession within the next forty-eight hours. The best drove wooled sheep may be quoted at 6 cents—there was one sale, on Tuesday, at 6.10. Geo. Perritte sold 658 head of extra Washington sheep, averaging 99 lbs, at 6@6,10; and there was another drove from the same place and about same grade, which brought 6c. Lambs in light supply, and there is some inquiry for good fat ones—scalawags not wanted. Coarse wool sheep are selling at about last weeks quotations. We quote as follows:

Fine wool, 95@100 lbs	5 75@6 00
" " 85@90 lbs	5 25@5 50
" " 75@80 lbs	4 50@5 00
Indianas, 100@110 lbs	5 25@5 50
" 90@90 lbs	4 50@5 00
Lambs 60@65 lbs	6 00@6 50
Scalawag Sheep, per head	$1 00@2 00

HOGS.

The arrivals during the past day or two have been large, and with scarcely an average demand, trade is very slow and prices are weak, though without quotable change. A good many hogs are still being run into Philadelphia from Baltimore, which, as a matter of course, cuts down the demand here; some of the packers have been buying, but they are not taking enough to offset the diminished demand for shipment to Philadelphia, hence the pens are full of heavy Philadelphia, hence the pens are full of heavy Philadelphia, hence the tendency is toward a lower range of prices. The York men are also buying sparingly, and the situation, therefore, at this writing, is not very unfavorable for holders.

Quotations may be given as follows:

Prime to extra Philadelphia	4 50@5 60
Prime to extra Yorkers	4 40@4 50
Rough and common	3 50@4 00

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloomas.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Zug & Co.'s	2
Shonseberger & Co.'s	3
Hussey W & Co.'s	2
Isabella Furnace	027
Total	72
Lucy Furnace	033
Wharton Bro.'s	3
J. Moorhead	9
Pgh Fge & Iron Co.'s	3

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight P & Co.'s	3
Brown & Co.'s	1
Total	9
C. Zug & Co.'s	4
McKnight P & Co.'s	1
Total	5

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD PR. R. CO., LESSEE.

Graff B Co.'s	3
Zug & Co.'s	3
Total	8
J. Wood & Co.'s	3

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

Caughey & Bro.'s	1
J. Moorhead	1
Total	2

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 13.—Cotton in fair demand and prices advanced; low middling 17¼c. Flour: nothing doing for want of stock. Lard: kettle dried 10c. Hogs $4,25.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 13, 1872.

The crude market was reported unsettled and weaker to-day; the pool, or agency price was unchanged at Parker, $4.55, but outside sales were reported at $4.35 to 4.45. Refined is unchanged; 27 delivered in Philadelphia, and 23¼@23½ on cars here—there seems to be but little inquiry at quotations, but there is no disposition manifested to make concessions. Some of the refineries have been stopped to alter their furnaces so as to substituted benzine for fuel instead of coal.

Oil Barrels are scarce but unchanged; city, $2,15; country, $2,10.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Braun & W. 100 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

J. Spear Co., 59 bbls to Waring & King & Co., Philadelphia.

Warden & Oxnard 426 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Warden & Oxnard 30 bbls to Warden Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros., 350 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew Co., 719 bbls to Warden, Frew Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F Co. 17 bbls. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 52 bbls so Tack Bros. & Co., New York.

Citizens Oil Co. 50 bbls to Carson & Culin, New York.

Central Ref. Co. 27 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....2472

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Cosmos O W, acct. T. P. Miller.....474
C. C. Breggs, acct. T. P. Miller.....36
Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushneil.....302
Nonpareil O W acct. J. Bushnell.....394
Keystone O W, acct. J. Bushnell.....80
Empire O W, acct. J. Bushnell.....74
Citizens O W, acct. Tack Bros.....388
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell.....74
American O W, acct. Thos Hackett.....308
Standard O W, acct. Duncan & Y.....2470
Brilliant O W, acct. Duncan Y.....308
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell.....2470
D. Bly & Co. acct. A. Snuck.....80
Model O W acct. Duncan & Y.....234
Star O W, acct. H McKelvy.....468

Total.....6128

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign.

LONDON, November 13—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92; account 92¼; 5-20s '65, 90¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 87; new 5s, 88¾; Erie, 38¾. Tallow 46s. Sugar spot 34s@34s 6d; afloat 28s 6d @29s. Petroleum: refined 19½d.

PARIS, November 13.—Rentes 52f 70c.

LIVERPOOL, November 13.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10¼d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs dull. Red winter wheat 11s 4d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 28s@28s 3d. Cheese 65s.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Business continues quiet with convention houses and jobbers. The market was very strong on all cotton manufactures, but prices are unchanged, except for Wamsutta bleached shirtings, which have advanced to 18¾c. At Boston the amount of cottons burnt was comparatively light, and it is not thought that the loss of these goods will exercise any important effect upon prices beyond rendering them very firm. The agents say that the mills have on hand sufficient stocks to supply a comparatively light demand and any increase likely to arise at this season of the year. The market for woolen goods principally composed of wool. The advance averages about ten per cent, but the trade is quiet. Shawls are selling at old prices. Foreign goods are very dull, and there is no change in prices. The eminent domestic commission house is reported suspended. The *Daily Bulletin* says the amount of flannels consumed at the Boston fire is certainly not less than 8,000 bales, and estimated by some at 10,000 to 12,000 bales; and these goods have advanced 7½@10 per cent. The statement that from eight to ten million pounds of wool was destroyed receives general confirmation.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, November 13.—Cattle: receipts today 1,768 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,887 head, or 211 cars, against 116 cars for the same time last week; market a little more active than yesterday, good cattle selling at an advance of ⅝c over last week's closing rates, medium and common holding at yesterday's prices; about 709 were disposed of as follows: 10 Ohio steers, 1,314 to 1,523 lbs, $6,62½@7,37½; 268 Indiana steers, 1,059 to 1,382 lbs, $6@6,62½; 110 Canada steers of 953 to 1,427 lbs, $5,50@5,37½; 33 Texas steers averaging 1,189 lbs. at $4,50; 390 Michigan steers 1,108@1,131 lbs, $4,25@5,00. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 5,606, making the supply for the week thus far 11,400, against 9,400 the same time last week. The market opened dull and heavy at 5c off from last week's closing prices; pens well filled; 1,200 were disposed of as follows: 115 Canada sheep 118 to 140 lbs, $5,50@5,75; 290 Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 99, at $5,50; 257 Canada lambs, 78 to 82, $6,50@7; 614 Michigan sheep, 81 to 103, $5,60@5,62½. Hogs: receipts to-day 5,100, making the supply for the week thus far 32,000, against 24,900 last week; the market is at a dead lock; difficulty in obtaining cars for shipping and the panic in Eastern markets caused buyers to be shy; buyers and sellers are standing apart 15c per cwt. At the close some 1,500 had been sold, but the prices were not reported.

CHICAGO, November 13.—Cattle: receipts 2,566; market moderately active; good Cherokees sold at $4; good to choice native steers $5,75@6; common to good butcher cows $2,50@4,37; shipments 1,039. Hogs: receipts 21,241; market moderately active, but easier; sales at $3,90@4,20; good to choice closing weak; tending lower for packers and principal buyers; to shippers 3,000. Sheep: receipts 2,163; market steady for best grades; $4,25@4,75 for fair to good.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Cotton high; good export demand; middling upland 19½c. Flour moderately active and unchanged; superfine Western and State $5,75@6,10; common to good $6,35@6,95; St. Louis $7@11. Rye flour firmer and scarce; $4,75@6,25. Corn meal quiet and steady. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring $1,56@66c. Wheat: a shade firmer; less doing; export demand checked by the firmness of freights; rejected spring $1,28½. No 2 spring Chicago $1,41½; Northwest spring $1,42½; winter red Western $1,52; amber Michigan $1,70; fair to prime white Michigan $1,80@2. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn less active; unchanged; yellow 64¼@65c; steamer mixed western 63¼@64c; sail do 64@64½c. Oats firmer and fairly active; old western mixed 47½@50c; new 44@44c; new white 46@50c; black western 43@44c. Eggs firm; western 30c. Hay firmer; shipping $1,05@1,10. Leather firmer at 27½@ 29½c. Orinoco 26½@27c. Wool very firm; held lambs pulled 50c. Coffee firm at 19¾@19¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining at 9¾@10c; Cuba 9¼@11c; Porto Rico 10¼@ 10¾c. Molasses dull; clayed 18½@20c; Muscovado do 22@30c. Rice quiet at 7½@8½c. Petroleum: crude 14¾@14¾c; refined 27½c. Turpentine quiet at 72c. Pork dull; mess $15,50 @16. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; dry salted shoulders January 5¾; middles quiet; western short clear December 8c; city long and short clear December 8¼c. Lard weak; No. 1 to prime steam 8¼@8¾c; kettle 8¾c. Butter weak; western 10@16c. Cheese dull at 11@15c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling 18¼@18¾c. Flour quiet at $7@7,25. Wheat dull and nominal; red $1,44@1,45. Corn ruled steady and in moderate demand; old 42@43c; new 37@38c. Rye steady with a moderate demand at 66@70c. Oats steady with a moderate demand at 27@35c. Barley dull but unchanged. Groceries firm. Eggs: demand fair and market firm. Butter and cheese steady with a moderate demand. Pork nominal at $14. Lard steady with a moderate demand; kettle 7¾c; spot generally held higher. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4¾c, packed; sides clear rib 7c. Bacon firm and in fair demand; shoulders nominally at 8¾c; sides, clear rib 10¼c; sides clear at 10¾c. Hams: sugar cured 16@17c. Green shoulders 7½c bid; spot: sales 3¼c; sides nominal at 8¾c; hams 8¾c, spot; 9c bid for light next week. Hogs quiet at $3,85@4,00. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 91c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 13.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 18@18¾c. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat firmer; small lots No 2 spring Chicago $1,09; $1,08 offered for round lots; winter lower, with No 3 red at $1,57; No 2 $1,72¾; amber in good demand and firm; No 2 mixed 32½c. Oats in fair demand and prices advanced; No 2 25@25¾c. Rye dull and unchanged; prime 53c. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork lower; small lots sold at $15,75@16,00. Dry salt lower in small lots packed. Bulk sides clear 7¾c for next week's delivery. Bacon dull and business small; shoulders 6¾c; sides clear 11¼@11½c cash. Lard quiet at 7¾c for prime steam. Hogs lower at $3,85@4,00; bulk sales at $3,84@4,00. Cattle unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 13.—Flour quiet, steady and nominally unchanged. Wheat steady at $1,02¾ seller November; $1,03¾ seller December: No. 1, $1,14; No. 3, 92¼@93c; rejected, 82c. Corn lower; closing quiet at 32c cash; 31¾c seller November; 31½c seller December. Oats rejected, 30c. Oats quiet and firm at 21¼c cash; 22¼c seller December. Rye firm; saleable at 52c. Barley irregular and firmer; No. 2, 62c; No. 3, 51¾c. Provisions: heavy sales. Pork, $12,25 seller January; to-day, $13,25@13,50 spot. Lard heavy; 7¾c for spot. Meats lower: sales of green hams seller January and February at 15c; average, 7¾c; short ribbed sides boxed, 7c. Whisky quiet at 91@91½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull: mixed western 63c. Oats dull: mixed western 38@39c; white 40@41c. Rye dull at 80@85c. Provisions dull. Mess pork scarce at $16,50@17,00. Bulk shoulders 5¾@6c; bulk sides 9c; bulk sides, clear rib 9¾@9½c. Bacon shoulders 7c; bacon sides 10c; bacon sides, clear rib 10¾c. New hams 16c. Lard firm at 8¾c. Western butter easier and in good demand; choice roll 56c. Whisky firmer and higher at 96c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—Flour dull with a declining tendency; superfine $4,00@ 5,40; extra $5,62½@6,25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio $7,75@8,75. Wheat quiet and steady; western red $1,66@1,70; amber $1,75@1,80; white $1,85@2,08. Rye steady at 75c. Corn steady. White 41@42; black 38@39c. Barley in improved demand; choice western 95@$1,00. Petroleum: crude 20c; refined 27c. Whisky firm at 96c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 13.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 3 white Wabash $1,59; amber Michigan $1,48; seller December $1,48¾; No. 2 red $1,51½; No. 2 do $1,41½@ 1,43. Corn quiet; highed mixed 40½c; low mixed 40¼c; new 38½c. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, November 13.—Wheat quiet. Corn dull at 44c. Barley dull; choice Bay Quinte $1,07@1,08.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Nov. 11—1 car lumber, J H Morrison; 6 bales hops, Young & B; 1 car potatoes, H Hudleson; 3 bbls onions, 1 car corn, 1 do bran, I Hippiay; 1 do hay, Johnston & McF; 2 do lime, J K Shinn; 1 do cabbage, Heinz & N; 1 do lumber, W McQeewan; 471 oil bbls, Ralston & W; 2 cars lime, Johnston & Co; 1 do e corn, 5 tons shorts, 50 bbls flour, Clark & S; 100 do do, R Knox & Son; 5 do cider, L Wagg; 16 cks do, J Rohr; 5 bbls do, 7 do apples, 18 sks cabbage, J Schick; 14 do potatoes, A Mar tin; 1 car s pipe, J Reno; 2 pgs tallow, 5 hides; 1 bdl c skins, A Holsteine.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Nov. 13.—1ot furniture, W H Lemon; 100 bbls lime, T P Henderson; 12 do onions, Bricker & Ce; 12 do beer, P Kolbecker; 10 do whisky, Dillinger & S; 10 do 1 oil, Arbuckles & Co; 20 do do, J H Parker; 5 do do, Kennedy C & C; 8 crts e ware, J Biggert & Son; 1 do do, C H Lancaster; 5 cks cider, Woodworth & D; lot furniture, G H Dauler & Son; 120 bxs ink, J R Weldon & Co; 1 cse cigars, J S Dilworth & Co; 58 bdls g hides, Jas Gallery; 1 car s pipe, W Hutchinson; 1 do do, W G Miller; 11 tubs butter, Haslett & C; 55 tres lard, F Sellers & Co; 175 bxs candles, Dilworth Bros; 50 do do, Knox & Co; 100 do do, S H Schnellbach; 25 do do, P Duff & Son; 15 bxs tobacco, Carter Bro & Co; 5 do do, J Wilson; 3 bxs butter, J O'Brien; 15 tres lard, W B Hays & Co; 5 do hams, Walker & C; 114 bdls g hides, A Holstein; 1 bx s nuts, W H Brill.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., 1 car hay, 262 sks oats, Schnellbach & Co; 1 car shingles, Union P Mill; 1 car potatoes, Haworth & D; 410 sks flour, 100 bbls do, F W Jenkins & Bro; 75 do do, lot m feed Ferson & Johnson; 6 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 10 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car lumber, G R Mundorff; 2 feed cutters, Young & M; 26 sks rags, H R McClelland; 16 chill rolls, 5 pumens, A Garrison.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS R. R. 67 bales hay, O H Allerton; 6 do do, P P Ittell & Co; 6 w rockers, 2 bdls springs, J Hamilton; 10 do 32 sks corn, G W Armstrong; 10 bbls shells, J Henderson & Bro; 10 do do, T Coffin & Co; 1 block marble, J T Brady & Co; 1955 bdls paper, McElroy & Co; 100 bbls flour, W H Nantker & Son; 150 sks s stuff, Kell & R.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., Nov. 13.—7 cars coal, Carnagie K & Co; 6 do do, Reese G & Co; 10 do do, S M Kier; 1 do do, Keystone & Co; 19 do do, Sable Coal Co; 15 do do, Armstrong C & Co; 6 rolls leather, Schomaker & Co; 1 box g ware, J F Bailey; 9 sks d apples, 5 do peaches, A Ewart & Co; 1 do corn, 5 sks potatoes, J Gilmore; 10 bbls apples, J Seibert; 2 do eggs, Voigt M & Co; 18 b hides, J Callery; 25 bxs w sauce, J H Lippincott; 1 pc o cloth Arbuthnot & Co; 1 car clay, William Clark & Co; 8 kegs powder, A Kirk.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

WHEELING PER CARRIE BROOKS, Nov. 12—23 chairs, 5 lounges, 10 Wicker chairs, 10 do, Mc Mullin; 69 chairs, 2 stands, M Seibert & Co; 6 rockers, A Milliken & Co, 26 chairs, 6 bedsteads, H Berger; 20 pcs furniture, W H Sutton; 196 chairs, Close S & Co; 20 do chairs, National Co Works; 2 tres d beef, E H Myers & Co; 1 bale w yarns, Morganstern & Co; 1 bale d goods, Stein Bros; 6 rolls leather, W Fluegus & Son; 24 do do, J C Happer; 100 oil bbls, G A Mormeastle; 6 bbls turnips, Voigt M & Co; 4 pkgs cigars, J M Siehel & Co; 6 bbls whisky, G A Bennett & Bro; 89 sks corn, A L Jones; 24 rolls paper, 21 bdls do, Pgh P Mfg Co; 5 pkgs apples, Bryce & W; 4 bxs fruit, W Robinson; 12 do do, A Hamilton & Co; Woodworth & Co 25 bx g ware, McKee Bros; 14 head work cattle, J O Paden; 4 do do, J L Mahan; 4 do do, R R Huvett; 2 do do, 1 ox wagon, John Gilmore; 2 head work cattle, C McNamee.

RIVER NEWS.

The river has undergone but little change since the date of our last report—the marks indicated about four feet five inches last evening. The weather yesterday was cool and pleasant; business was rather better, there were more teams on the street than for some time past, but there is still plenty of room for improvement.

The Carrie Brooks from Wheeling arrived, also a number of towboats. The Brooks brought up quite a number of oxen, and the indications are the market will soon be overstocked with this class of stock.

The Messenger is announced for St. Louis, and she will be the first passenger boat out for the season.

The Juniata will be due from Cincinnati tonight, and she will probably be found in port this morning. She will doubtless return immediately.

Shipments for all points continue light, and, therefore it takes considerable time for a boat to pick up anything like a trip. There is plenty of freight here but it cannot be moved for want of horses.

Capt. Peter Conrad, of St. Louis, has purchased the hull of the old steamer Gartside of Messrs. Allen & Miller for the sum of $1,200. She is 165 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 3 feet hold, and will at once be converted into a barge.

—Flour at $5 50 per barrel and bacon at $20 per cask is rather steep from New Orleans to Shreveport, and the *Picayune* thinks the rate too high to admit of much business being transacted between New Orle

HOME NEWS.

Fire Yesterday Morning.

About half past three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the stable of Patrick McNames, on Ann street. The fire is supposed to have originated in some hay taking fire from a gas jet. Eight horses were burned up. Six of them belonged to Mr. McNames, and were valued at $150 each. One was owned by Mr. Weyman, who valued it at $500. The damage done to the building will amount to $900. The total insurance is $5,350.

Law Student's Association.

The law students of Pittsburgh held a meeting in the District Court room yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected: Mr. Robert Frazer President; Mr. M. P. Jones, Vice President; Mr. D. Irwin Myers, Secretary; Mr. S.C. Milligan, Treasurer, and Messrs. T. J. O'Koef, R. A. Balsh and J. R. Rogers as a committee of three on executive.

A Runaway Ox Team.

It is not generally considered the right thing for the ox to run-away; his manners are more quiet and his temper even and smooth. In fact to runaway is not the nature of the brute. But exceptions sometimes occur, and yesterday afternoon a run-away did occur in Allegheny. A yoke of oxen was being driven along Boyle street, when they became frightened and dashed up the street at a rapid pace. A boy named Willie Brown, about eleven years of age, was knocked down and run over, but was not seriously injured. The animals were finally captured before doing any further damage.

Larceny of a Watch.

Frank Wells was arrested in the Thirtieth ward (South Pittsburgh) yesterday, on a charge of ransacking the house of John Kauf, corner of Chestnut and Third streets. Wells asked permission to enter the yard of Mr. Kauf, which was granted, but he did not confine himself to the yard, but wandered into the house, searching for any valuables that were lying around loose. Although nothing was missed after Wells had gone through the house, when he reached the lockup, a watch belonging to a boarder of the house was found upon his person. Deputy Mayor Barker committed Wells to the Work House for thirty days.

S. P. C. A.

Yesterday afternoon a man named P. N. Walters, who possessed an animal very sick with epizootic, was driving his horse along Chestnut street, Allegheny, trying to make him pull a very heavy load of grain. The animal's constitution was evidently very weak and his legs in a similar condition, and he was unable to move the load. The driver used a large club on the animal, as an incentive to exertion. This did not have the desired effect however. Officer Manly Long, who is a member of the Allegheny S. P. C. A. of which Mayor Callow is President, escorted Mr. Walters to the rooms of the society in the city building. Mr. Walters will have an interview with the President of the society this morning, and will probably be induced to contribute a small sum to their worthy cause.

The Last Meeting.

The final meeting of the South Pittsburgh Council was held on Saturday night at the hall of the hose company. Mr. Curdy moved that the present police force, Messrs. Havis and Stemler, and also the Street Commissioner, Mr. W. B. Richards, and the lamp-lighter, Nicholas Hinman, be continued in office until the appointments are made by the City Councils. The Burgess stated that he had no authority to continue these officers, and although the Council was in favor of the matter, the Burgess insisted that the action would be illegal, and the Council let the matter in that condition. The Burgess said that he would sign no more warrants for the pay of the borough officers, and that they might consider themselves relieved from further duty.

SOUTH SIDE POLICE.

The Corner Men Sent to the New Wards.

The arrangements for the protection of the lives and property of our new citizens on the South Side have finally been completed, at least partially, by sending all the corner men—with the exception of three—to the new wards. The list of the officers is as follows: Sol. Coulson, John Trimble, George Johnson, Patrick Kerrigan, Conrad Schaffer, John Gilson, Thos. Costello, David Campbell, Albert Portzman, James Garde, Lewis Lynch, Lawrence Lewis, John Weisenburn, John Mackrell, Emil Berger, Clemens Kruder, Harrison Piller, Wm. Brown, Michael Dean, John Glynn, James Mooney, Peter Kruder, Charles McGovern, L. G. Quirk and Wm. Fowler. The three corner men who are excepted are D. Sivins, at Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, John McGrady, at Grant street and Fifth avenue, and Lawrence Cook, at the Grain Elevator.

The change seems to occasion some dissatisfaction, though it is probable that as soon as the fresh paint leaves, as before the existence of the horse disease, it may become necessary the men will be replaced, and some other arrangement made.

SUDDEN DEATH AT MANSFIELD.

Suspicions of Murder—The Coroner's Inquest Reveals a Case of Death From Intemperance.

A colored woman named Elizabeth Smith, wife of John Smith, died suddenly at Mansfield yesterday, and the coroner was notified that there were suspicions that she had died from the effect of injuries received at the hands of her husband.

The coroner visited Mansfield yesterday afternoon and held an inquest in the case. It appeared, from the evidence adduced, that the deceased left home last Sunday morning and visited the house of a white woman, in the upper part of Mansfield. Her husband followed and found her at Joyce's, where she insulted him, and he struck her a couple of times with his fist. She then ran up stairs and got in bed with a white man named Teasle. A short time after her husband followed her up, when she jumped out of bed, and in her haste to escape fell down stairs. Her husband then tried to induce her to go home, but she would not. Deceased was walking around Monday evening, apparently as well as usual. Her mother testified that she had been drinking very hard for a long time and frequently was not sober for weeks. Dr. Walker who examined the body, said that he found no exterior marks of violence and was of the opinion that she died of congestion of the brain, caused by the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants. A verdict to this effect was rendered. Deceased was aged twenty-six years, and leaves a husband but no children. She had been boarding with her mother for several months past. Her husband, Smith, has the reputation of being a sober, industrious, hard-working man. They had been married about six years.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Meeting of General Agents in this City—Preparing for the Spring Campaign.

Yesterday afternoon the General Agents of the Kansas Pacific Railway met in council at the Union Depot Hotel, in this city. The meeting was composed of Beverley R. Keine, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, from Kansas City, Mo.; P. T. Dickon, General Eastern Agent, New York; D. H. Elliot, General Western Agent, Chicago, and P. F. Young, General Southern Agent, Cincinnati. This was the first annual meeting of the passenger department of this road, and the object of the council was to compare their arrangements for the opening of the spring campaign.

Since the road was opened an immense tide of immigrants has flowed into Colorado by means of this road, and the management has found it necessary to provide greater facilities for their accommodation. The beautiful scenery and healthy clime of Colorado are attracting a large number of pleasure seekers, and next spring the facilities for the accommodation of invalids, and those who travel for pleasure will be greatly increased. We are informed that over one thousand families from the eastern district are ready to immigrate to Colorado in the spring, and will settle along the line of this road. The company have also established a European agency, and large numbers of immigrants are expected from the old country. At one point on the line of the road a wealthy Englishman has purchased an extensive tract of country, and established a colony after the old fashioned English style. The place is called Victoria, after the sovereign of the founder.

After an extended consultation in regard to the general interests and future management of the road the council adjourned, having fully arranged for enlarging their facilities to accommodate their rapidly increasing business. The next annual meeting will probably be held in Cincinnati.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE PROJECT.

The First Ward Allegheny School Building—A Question to be Submitted to the People.

The chief subject of local discussion among the tax-payers of the First ward, Allegheny, is that in reference to their school building. The present house, it will be remembered, several months ago, was thought to be unsafe, and considerable excitement was created through the ward by the rumor of its perilous condition. A competent architect, however, in a large measure calmed the excitement by making a thorough inspection of the building and pronouncing it safe; but still all doubts were never dissipated and the house has never been looked upon with much favor since. The bad impression was further strengthened from the fact that the building was in need of extensive repairs and presented a rather dilapidated appearance. The matter finally came before the Local Board for decisive action and they advertised for proposals for the repairing. The bids received somewhat astonished the Board,—the lowest being $13,000, and the others ranging from that to $17,000. The Board hesitated about entering into such a large expenditure to repair an old building, and eventually concluded to submit the question of repairs, or a new school house, to the people.

A new building of the most complete character, with all the latest improvements in school architecture could be put up for about $75,000. It is thought that the old establishment would sell for $25,000 at least, leaving but $50,000 to secure by taxation. This amount however, it is said, would impose no burden on the people additional to the taxes which they have been paying for the last five years, a five mill tax which has been the current assessment would pay the bill in ten years, and the local Board could issue bonds for that time payable by the annual proceeds from the tax. The matter was discussed at considerable length by the Board, and as a result we are informed that the question is to be submitted to a vote of the people at the December election.

If the new building is erected it will be probably on a site fronting on South avenue,—in a somewhat more central location than the present one, for the large majority of the pupils. But few scholars from the district above Seminary Hill are in attendance, for the reason that parents will not allow their children to pass to and fro, over the rail and track which crossed the main route to the school from the upper district. A tunnel under Monument Hill would remedy this difficulty, but such an enterprise has never yet received great attention.

ROMANTIC CRIMINAL STORY.

Mary Mengis and Her Many Adventures—Her Disappearance in the Minehart Case—The Arrest of John Timmony for Spiriting Her Away—Hearing Before U. S. Commissioner Gamble Yesterday—The Accused is Held for Trial—Interesting Details of the Case.

For some time past the public have looked forward with considerable interest to the trial of Jacob Minehart former prrprietor of the National House, on Water street, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. Mary Menges or according to her marriage certificate Mary Kountz, perhaps the most important witness in the case, disappeared suddenly a few days ago and John B. Timmony had a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Gamble yesterday on a charge of inducing her to leave and obstructing legal proceedings.

HISTORY OF MARY MENGIS.

The history of Mary Mengis and her many adventures make a most interesting story of connection with notorious counterfeiters and familiarity with crime. She is about twenty-four years of age, slight form, rather delicate features, and very prepossessing and ladylike in appearance. She is the daughter of the celebrated John Mengis, one of the most notorious counterfeiters in the country, and a man for whom the United States detectives have been looking for a long time.

ENTIRE FAMILY ARRESTED.

Several years ago the entire Mengis family, consisting of Mary, her two brothers and her mother, were arrested on a charge of counterfeiting. In consideration of the youth of herself and brothers they were released, and her mother also narrowly escaped the penitentiary.

SAVED FROM JAIL.

Her father, who was a decidedly slippery customer, when his case came before U. S. Commissioner McClure, for $500 he prevailed upon Price Ingraham, a Harrisburg police officer, to personate Daniel Mingisa, a farmer of Dauphin county. When the case came for trial John was not to be found, and when the United States authorities hunted up the bail, they found that the farmer knew nothing about the affair, and that the bail was "straw." Detective Benson worked up the case, and discovered Ingrahm, the Harrisburg policeman, who confessed, and after a trial was sent to the Penitentiary by Judge McCandless.

A HUSBAND IN THE PENITENTIARY.

About a year after this occurrence Mary married a man named Kountz, who belonged to the large class of dealers in the "Queer," and after a brief honeymoon the United States authorities came down on him for a little transaction in which bank notes of not exactly the right description figured, and he was sent to the Western Penitentiary, where he is now serving out a lengthy sentence.

IN HARRISBURG AS MRS. CASTLE.

Last March two persons named Wm. Castle and John Shaffer were arrested and lodged in the Harrisburg jail for passing counterfeit money. It appears that after her husband's incarceration in the penitentiary, she looked tenderly upon Castle, whom Shaffer was to. Musser, and according to the accounts of the detectives, must have been considerably in love with him. One fine morning she presented herself at the Harrisburg jail, announcing herself to be Mrs. Castle, and an affecting interview between her and her lover took place.

REVELATIONS TO SAVE A LOVER.

The detectives by watching her movements and careful inquiries found out that she was a daughter of the notorious John Mengis. Through her love for him, and a desire, if possible to benefit him in some way, she was induced to tell what she knew about the counterfeiting business. From them and other information regarding the dangerous customer "Bob" Altick, who was afterwards arrested and sentenced to twenty years in the Penitentiary. She also revealed to Detective Benson the fact that Jacob Minehart, the proprietor of the National Hotel, on Water street, had been circulating a large amount of counterfeit notes in Pittsburgh, and travelled about with a satchel. She also said one John D. Etzweider and Henry Fisher had a short time prior to that bought $1,000 of the "queer" from Minehart's office safe.

Detectives came to Pittsburgh and found that Minehart had left for New Orleans. An examination of the hotel register, corroborated her statements, showing that Etzweider and Fisher had been there at the time specified by her. Minehart was arrested on his return to the city and held in $10,000 bail for trial. The trial has been continued from time to time at the instance of Minehart.

SPIRITED AWAY.

The trial of Etzweider came up in May last, and it came out that Mary who was an important witness, had spirited away, but the United States authorities hunted up the fugitive assertions, found her and it was supposed that she was safe for the trial of Minehart which was fixed for this week.

MISSING AGAIN.

A day or two since it transpired that Mary was again among the missing, and John B. Timmony with whom it appears she has been living for some time past, was arrested on a charge of being concerned in her mysterious disappearance.

THE HEARING

took place at three o'clock yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Gamble. United States District Attorney Swoope appeared for the prosecution and Timmony was represented by John Coyle, Esq.

The following testimony was heard:

TESTIMONY OF J. B. MARSHALL.

John Hack, Deputy United States Marshall, sworn—I had a subpœna for Mary Kountz in the case against Jacob Minehart; called on John Timmony the Friday before Last for service of subpœna and asked him if he knew where she was; he said she was out of the city but would be in on Saturday; Monday he told me she would be at the U. S. District Attorney's office; saw him again on Friday and he said she would be in on Monday; asked him where she was and he said she was all right, she would be there; he did not positively decline to tell me where she was but he did'nt tell me.

On the cross-examination nothing of importance was elicited.

TIMMONY'S WIFE.

Mrs. Sabina Johnston testified that she resided at 199 Third avenue, and knew John Timmony; he and his wife had a room in my house since the 21st of May last; she was last in my house on Saturday; heard of the back parlor on the second floor; think her clothes are in the room yet; she was there Saturday evening and he was there in the morning and evening; they did not receive any company; she was there during the month of October; was absent for about three weeks when she was on Mount Washington sewing; she assisted me in the house-work for my boarding; she had a greyish dress trimmed with green; Timmony was at the house Sunday night, but I saw him last, Sunday morning.

On the cross examination witness said she was sick Monday; she did not known whether Timmony was in that day.

Mr. Wm. M. Johnston, husband of previous witness, testified that Timmony represented the woman to be his wife.

MONEY PAID BY TIMMONY.

Officer Benson, sworn—Was present at the trial of J. D. Etzwelder in May last and heard Mr. Timmony sworn; he said he had kept Mary Kountz at Georgetown, on the Northern Central Railroad, and had earned the money to board her while on the police force. The maiden name of the woman is Mary Menges and she was the wife of Adam Kountz now in the Penitentiary.

Cross-examined—Do not know anything of a divorce being granted to this woman.

THE BIRD FLOWN.

Lieut. Myers Barker, of the Mayor's police, testified that he visited 199 Third avenue, on Monday night or Tuesday morning; searched the back parlor, and found the bed tossed up as if it had been occupied; from the appearance of the bed the bird had flown; there was a female undergarment on the bed.

James Moorhead, a boarder at 199 Third avenue, testified that he last saw Miss Timmony on Saturday about eight o'clock; did not see her leave; did not see Timmony there after that.

A. A Adams—sworn—was in the room Monday night when the officier made the search; there was a dress there which I recognized as one worn by Mary Kodtz when in Court as a witness; the pillows were pulled down as if theyhad been laid on and the bed was tossed up.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

At the close of the hearing, the Commissioner Gamble required Timmony to give $2,000 bail for trial. The United States District Attorney remarked that nearly every one who had ever had anything to do with Mary Mengis, had been sent to the Penetentiary.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Monthly Reports — Arrangements for Securing Standard Time for Striking the Alarm Bell.

A regular meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, at their room, city building. Members present, Messrs. Walton, M'Elroy, Stewart, Wilson, Mackey, Pitcairn, Forley and President Hays.

Mr. Elliott, of the old Fire Department, and Chairman of the Committee appointed by the volunteers at their meeting on Tuesday evening, presented a series of resolutions adopted by the volunteers, offering their services to the Department.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the resolutions were received and the tender of the services of the volunteers accepted.

Mr. Elliott stated that the committees of the old companies had made arrangements for the distribution of badges to those who were willing to turn out, in order that they might be designated.

The Volunteer Committee then retired, after receiving the hearty thanks of the Commission.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and approved.

Chief Engineer White presented his monthly report, showing that during the last month their had been nine alarms sounded, being six less than during the previous month. The loss by fires during the month amounted to $8,150. The Chief recommended the purchase of eight thousand feet of good gum hose. As the amount on hand is now barely enough for ordinary purposes, and in case of an extensive fire the supply of hose would not be sufficient. He also recommended the purchase of a third rate engine for East Liberty District. He further suggested that the Commission recommend Council to amend the ordinance creating the Fire Department so that the Commission could create as many fire companies as they thought proper for the protection of property.

The Commission decided to ascertain the lowest price of hose from the manufacturers, but in regard to the other suggestions of the Chief the Commission took no definite action. The matter of engines for the South Side was discussed, but no action was taken.

The Committee appointed to contract for a new hook and ladder truck, reported that they had purchased one for $2,600. The report was received and the action of the Committee approved.

The Superintendent of the Fire Alarm reported that he had extended the "Bull" line to the stables of the Central Passenger Railway, and box 82, removed thereto. The Superintendent stated that Prof. Langley, of the Observatory, offers to furnish the standard time to the Central Alarm office free of charge. It would only be necessary to connect a wire at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, with the Observatory line. No extra machinery would be required, and he recommended that the offer of Prof. Langley be accepted.

The Superintendent was authorized to make the arrangements with Prof. Langley for securing standard time for the striking of the hours on the alarm bell.

The expense of the Department for the past month amounted to $680.

After transacting some unimportant business the Commission adjourned.

BREVITIES.

....The regular monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held this evening.

....The Committee on Printing of Allehheny Councils will meet this afternoon at two o'clock.

....Six yoke of oxen were sold in the Allegheny Diamond yesterday at prices ranging from $125 to $270.

....Boys who are in the habit of tearing down bills about town do not know, perhaps that there is a fine for every such offence.

....Messrs. Locke & Co., dry-goods merchants of Erie, had $1,500 worth of fine silks stolen from their store on Monday night.

....For novel headings commend us to the "local" of the Erie *Dispatch*. He heads a presentation article, "Watched and Caned!"

....August Deltrich, who lives in Lawrenceville, had a horse stolen from his stable on Tuesday night. There is no clue to the thief.

....Gordon Johnston, the observatory glass thief is down on the trial list of the Criminal Court to-day, on charge of highway robbery. He will not be present.

....Rev. J. J. McIlvar will lecture this evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Temperanceville. His subject is "Life on Shipboard and Travel in Europe."

....One solitary individual, charged with drunkenness, made his appearance before the Mayor yesterday afternoon. He paid his fine, departed, and the four o'clock hearings were over.

....Wm. Meininger and R. W. Lisiett were sent to the Work House for ninety days each, last evening, by Mayor Callow, on charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct on Ohio street.

....A locomotive and freight car on the P. F. W. & C. R. W., were thrown off the track between Anderson and Lacock streets, Allegheny, early yesterday morning, but no damage was don e.

....The Committee on Fire Engines of Allegheny Councils met last evening and instructed Chief Engineer Crow to secure a capable veterinary surgeon to attend the horses of the Fire Department.

....The following officers have been elected to serve John Knox Lodge, No. 1, A. P. A.:—W. M., Wm. C. Cooke; S. M., R. H. Sample; R. S., T. W. Leacock; Asst. R. S., Jas. McAffee; F. S., Rolin T. White; Treas., W. S. McGratiy.

....Rev. J. J. McIlyar will lecture on "Life on Shipboard and Travels in Europe," in the M. E. Church, Temperanceville, this (Thursday) evening. The reverend gentleman is a most pleasing lecturer, and is perfectly at home on the subject chosen.

....About one o'clock Sunday morning Mr. R. T. Graham, of Etna borough was awakened by a noise in his chicken house and on going out discovered three theives trying to rob the hennery. Several pistol shots were fired after them but they ran off and escaped.

....We have authority for saying that the reported division of the Pittsburgh Roman Catholic diocese and the rumored probability of Very Rev. J. Tuigg, of Altoona, being made Bishop of the new diocese, is without foundation in fact. No such division is as yet contemplated, and we cannot conceive how the story originated.

....Mr. J. A. Hooper, one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Titusville, was killed on the railroad last Monday. Mr. Hooper was a prominent Mason, a leading member of the Universalist church, and a fine musician. Besides the large circle of personal friends, his public spirit makes his death a great loss to the community.

....Noticing a startling bulletin on Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon, announcing a wife murder in Mansfield, we immediately charitered a yoke of oxen and dispatched a reporter to the scene. Up to the time of going to press our reporter had not returned; but we learned since from the Coroner that the woman died from the effects of several over doses of whisky.

....Talk about a woman without a baby, a man without a wife, a ship without a rudder! What is the lack of each of these individuals or things to that of a man without an advertising agency? Impecunious cuss, a "goner in the community." Talk of being successful in business. You might as well talk of ascending to the moon on a greased mountain. People point at him on the street and say "Poor Cassius has a mania for advertising." It may, however be consoling to him to reflect that when he dies he will be advertised at last, and gratuitously at that.

....A hint—It is thought surprising that the rough, unsightly, prison-like stone wall on the Sixth avenue front of the grounds of the First Presbyterian Church should not give place to one more worthy of the wealth and good taste of those who worship in the noble edifice, to which this old wall nearly conceals from view. When this old wall was erected Sixth avenue was an unfrequented street, and the congregation was not able to build a better one. The case is different now—the street has become a great thoroughfare, quite in the centre of population and business, and the congregation is both numerous and rich. We hope these words will be taken as a friendly hint, and acted upon without delay.

PERSONAL.

***District Attorney Bayne is in Philadelphia on a short vacation.

***Col. Matthew Quay, of Beaver county, is spoken of as General Hartranft's Secretary of State.

***Hon. Russell Errett, intends resigning his office, Assessor of Internal Revenue, next month.

***Hon. Mayor Blackmore's Election Proclamation for the election of Councilmen appears in to-day's paper.

***City Superintendent Geo. J. Luckey is in Washington attending a meeting of the State and City Superintendents of Public Schools.

***General Banson had a grand christening of a daughter at his family residence on Friday evening. Some two hundred were present.

***Henry Warner, our most excellent County Controller, pays all bills that are certified to, but goes after the boys when they overcharge the county and makes them disgorge. More anon.

***Mr. Meyran, President of the Germania Savings Bank of this city, who has been on a trip to Europe for the past few months, arrived with his wife and family in Baltimore yesterday. He will be home this week.

***Col. Samuel Bilgore, our worthy County Treasurer, is making a most capital officer. The Colonel is conducting the office in such a way that the people of Allegheny county will insist on his being re-elected for another term

***Messrs. Appleton & Co., the well known book publishers, Broadway New York, announce several new publications, on our first page. This firm is so well, and so favorable known as the leading publishers of the United States in the book publishing business, that parties wanting late publications need have no fears of remitting to them. Orders will be filled promptly and satisfaction given in all.

THE OBJECT GLASS.

Investigating the Case—Arrest of an Alleged Accomplice—He Gives Bail for a Hearing on a Charge of Receiving Stolen Goods.

Chief Clark, of Allegheny, is actively engaged in looking up the mysterious case of the stolen object glass, and has caused the arrest of Wm. Shaw, of Temperanceville, on suspicion of being connected with the theft. Shaw was arrested on an information charging him with the larceny of a quantity of hydrant hose, wash basins, and some other small articles from a Miss. Fossman; but as he had given the most important information to the Chief and his detectives after the glass had been hid by Johnston, it was thought that his subsequent developments might be made. Mr. Shaw states that his knowledge of the robbery was obtained through revelations made by an intoxicated individual—the name not given—who had in some way been connected with the robbery. After he removed from Allegheny to Temperanceville, he says he used every effort to find out from the person alluded to where the glass had been secreted, but he was not successful until after several visits had been paid to him by Chief Clark, Irwin, Matthews and Jimmy Campbell. He says he understood from Campbell that he was to have a pardon from the Work House, and also for escaping from that institution, for telling all he knew about the glass. Mr. S. also stated that the glass was hidden on his premises in Temperanceville, but that as soon as he ascertained the fact he gave the information to the Chief.

Shaw had a partial hearing last evening before Mayor Callow, on a charge of the larceny mentioned above. He gave bail for a further hearing on next Friday evening. After the hearing Chief Clark made an information against Shaw, charging him with receiving stolen goods. Shaw also gave bail, and the hearing in the case was fixed at the same time—next Friday evening.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Two Boilers Explode at Youngstown, Ohio—Two Men Killed—Others Injured —Loss About $15,000.

On Monday afternoon last a disastrous boiler explosion occurred at Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s works, Youngstown, Ohio. The explosion took place about four o'clock, immediately after the day turn had ceased work and the night turn had commenced. The two northern most boilers of ten which had replaced those exploded on the morning of August 28th, again exploded. Both boilers broke in two about the middle, the ends of both flying through the roof of the mill in one direction, and being sent about three hundred yards in the other, one striking a cinder pile, and the other falling into the river. At the time of the explosion not less than two hundred hands were engaged in various avocations about the works. The only wonder is, that the list of casualities is not much greater than it is, as so many men were exposed to danger. John McDonald, aged fourteen, was so badly injured that he has since died. Henry Bush, a carpenter, was struck in the abdomen by a fragment of the boiler and injured so severely internally that he has since died. A young man named Calvin Orr, who was engaged in weather-boarding a portion of the mill, nearly, was struck by some substance, and his left leg fractured in two places below the knee. Several other persons were struck by the fragments which were flying in every direction through the air, but none were seriously injured. A man named James Nolan, who was standing near a pair of scales in the yard, was knocked down three times by no damage except a sore head. The total loss to the mill owners will be about $15,000 aside from the stoppage of the mill.

Keeping It Up.

Among the disastrous consequences of the horse disease, anticipated by house-keepers, was the fear that Mardorf would be unable to keep the grocers supplied with his Brooms. Happily, however, this calamity has been avoided by the foresight and energy of Mr. Mardorf, who has secured a good ox team, and has thus been enabled to supply his patrons as usual. Housekeeps, therefore, can, as usual, get their "best brooms of all" at their grocers.

WE have 40 men at work on Wheelbarrows, Hand Carts, Ox Yokes and Store Trucks, at Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldier's Monument.

C. COLEMAN & SON.

If you want an elegant ring or reliable watch, any style of mantle ornaments, or silver ware, anything in the line of jewellery, watches and clocks, go to G. W. Biggs', No. 159 Smithfield street.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

Wilson & Co. vs. Mackey. Allegheny county C. P. Judgment of *non pros.*

Kennedy's appeal. Allegheny county O. C. Judgment of *non pros.*

Bosshert vs. Brown. Allegheny county C. P.; argued by Moore for plaintiff in error, and by Barton & Stewart contra.

McGeary's appeal. Allegheny county C. P.; argued by Jennings for appellant, Robert Robb for Wiestr and by Purviance for Pittsburgh Insurance Company.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

Wm. Cooley plead guilty to a charge of maintaining a nuisance. Sentence deferred.

Jas. Hanlon, tried for assault and battery, was acquitted, and the prosecutrix, Elizabeth Rogers, directed to pay half the costs.

Wm. E. Dunn was found guilty on a charge of assault and battery. But was recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Phillip Shafer was arraigned on a charge of maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a ferocious dog. Jury out.

In the case of Saul Davis, tried on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, the jury found a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

In the case of Mary Moore, prosecutrix in the above case, and against whom a charge of assault and battery had been preferred by Mrs. Davis, a verdict of not guilty was rendered, and the prosecutrix directed to pay the costs.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.:

Wm. Enderberg,	John Lunbach,
Philip Saddler, et. al.	John Rough,
Geo. Metz,	John Gallagher,
Fred. Bauer, et al.	Chas. & E. J. Everson,
Jas. Parker,	James Parker,
Jas. McGovern,	Mary Murray,
Jno. Lightner,	Jos. Reese,
Kate Conyer,	Alex. Irwin,
Julius Shotz, et al.	Jacob Corlin,
Mary Johnson,	Mary Williams,
Chas. Mitzler,	Gordon Johnston,
Chas. Carson,	

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

The first case taken up was that of the Howe Sewing Machine Company vs. Richard Williams. Verdict for the plaintiff in for $66, subject to decision of Court on reserved question.

John G. Kleinman vs. George Smith et al. Juror withdrawn and case continued.

Adler, Rosenburg & Co. vs. A. F. Johnston. Verdict for plaintiff for $111.29.

Workman & Davis vs. Robert Dawson. Jury discharged by consent of counsel.

Trial List for To-day.

144. (N. L.) Meyer vs Falzer et al.
14. (O. L.) Rattigan vs. Martin & North.
145. (N. L.) Phillips vs. Phillips et al.
121. Evart & Co. vs. Selbert.
136. Mossman vs. Fleming et al.
152. Manchester & Clay vs. Linhart et al.
155. McDonough et ux vs. Feeney et ux.
91. O'Connor vs. Black.
82. Lance vs. McGuire.
66. Park vs. Tassey et al.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Jeremiah Holland vs. John Moore et al., previously reported, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $26.

The case of John Appel et al. vs. Fred. Cappman, previously reported, is on trial.

There is no change in the list for to-day.

BOSTON SUFFERERS.

Meeting of the Relief Committe—Important Committees Appointed to wait on the Business Men—Collections to be Taken up in the Churches Sunday.

A meeting of the Citizens' Relief Committee was held in the Common Council Chamber at half-past two o'clock yesterday, Mr. Reese in the Chair.

Mr. Von Bonhorst read the dispatch received from the Mayor of Boston and published yesterday.

The Chairman said that some definite action should be taken, as the winter was coming on and it would be impossible for the losers to rebuild unless aid be rendered. He asked what amount it was advisable to raise.

It was suggested that committees be appointed to wait on the iron men, merchants and business men to solicit assistance.

A list of names for said committees was submitted as follows:

Railroads—W. M. Hersh, Wm. Stewart.
Founderies—B. Ricketson, T. N. Miller.
White Lead—T. Bayne, H. Nevin.
Steel—J. H. Singer, Reuben Miller.
Iron—Gen. Fitz Hugh, Jones & Laughlin.
Glass—M. W. Watson, B. Bakewell, Jr.
Hardware—E. Gregg, T. H. Lare.
Grocers—George Dilworth, Charles Arbuckle, Wholesale Dry Goods—Messrs. McElroy and Haines.

Retail Dry Goods—P. H. Hacke. Jos. Horne. Banks and Bankers—J. D. Scully, J. R. McCune.

Insurance—Robert Finney, W. P. Herbert. Shoes, Queensware and Hats—H. Childs, Jr., James A. McCord.

Engine Manufacturers—James Rees, A. Speer. Clothing—Messrs. Stein and Klee.

Butchers—Hugh Richardson, Mr. Beilstein. Liquor—W. H. Mechling, John Roth.

Oil Dealers—Wm. Frew, W. J. Waring.

Coal—Thomas Fawcett, G. B. Armstrong.

Mr. Jones moved that the above committee be appointed and the list published. Adopted.

Mr. Von Bonhorst submitted a blank form of notification to the members of the committee, which was adopted.

The Cairman inquired if it would not be well to ask the churches to take up a collection on Sunday.

Rev. F. A. Noble favored the idea, and referred to the success of a movement of this sort on the occasion of the Chicago fire.

After the remarks of Mr. Noble, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That this committee urge upon the various churches the necessity of taking up a collection on Sunday next.

On motion of Mr. Gregg, Mr. Von Bonhernst was appointed treasurer of the Relief Fund.

The name of Rev. F. A. Noble was added to the General Relief Committee on subscriptions; also the name of the chairman of the committee.

A resolution was adopted directing that a circular be prepared notifying the churches of the action of the committee relative to the church collections.

Mr. Gazzam was appointed secretary to the various committee appointed.

Adjourned.

The Greatest Cash Bargains,

In fine clothing, are now being offered to the citizens of this vicinity, owing to the present stagnation in all business circles, and on account of having manufactured a very large stock for this season, I have determined to offer my entire stock, which comprises about $50,000 worth of fine winter clothing at fifty cents on the dollar. Having been appointed by the Sheriff, and being very heavily in debt, I have concluded to give the public the benefit of my entire stock, only wishing to realize enough to cover my indebtedness. I am compelled to offer my entire stock. READ:

Fine fall overcoats at $10, cost $20.
Fine fall overcoats at $15, cost $30.
Fine medium overcoats at $8, cost $18.
Second best overcoats at $6, cost $12.
Overcoats for cold weather at $5, cost $10.
Boys' overcoats at $4, cost $8.
Boys' overcoats at $6, cost $12.
Youths' overcoats at $8, cost $16.
Business suits at $9, cost $18.
Fine business suits at $15, cost $30.
Second best suits at $8, cost $16.
Walking suits at $15, cost $30.
Driving suits at $13, cost $26.
Fine black suits at $20, cost $40.
Fine full dress suits at $25, cost $40.
Full dress suits at $25, cost $50.
Diagonal dress suits at $18, cost $36.
Dress suits for youths at $10, cost $20.
Dress suits for boys at $8, cost $16.
Cassimere pants at $4, cost $8.

Remember all goods are serviceable and stylish, and all the fabrics of every novel design, and in the custom department made to order at the shortest notice. Greatest cash bargains at T. Tobias', No. 13 Sixth street, (late St. Clair.)

Remember this sale will only last till I am cleared of debt.

P. S.—Mr. E. Neithnott has connected himself with the above establishment, and as all his friends know him to be a practical cutter, he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. See the great reduced stock before purchasing elsewhere. Be sure to look and find the original Big 13, Sixth street.

Castle Shannon Lots.

The recent great auction sale of lots by the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, having been appreciated by the generous and liberal patronage of a decerning public, thus assuring beyond peradventure the permanent success of the project of establishing a flourishing village in a fertile section, with the most delightful surroundings, within a few miles of, and conveniant of access to the city on the completion of their railroad, and running of regular passenger trains in December next. The company, in view of the advanced season, have resolved to further public sales until next spring, but will, meanwhile, in compliance with an urgent demand of numerous parties who were unable to attend the public sale, continue to sell at private sale on their liberal terms of ten per cent. down and twenty quarterly payments. Buyers will call at the general office, No. 75 Fourth avenue, or at their office, Carson street, South Pittsburgh, and at their office at Castle Shannon, George Smith, agent, who is authorized to make sales. Plans of the lots and full information can be had at all the above named places. Now is the time to buy, before passenger trains are put on the road, as after that time lots will not be offered at present prices. TTHS

The Latest Swindle.

Certain sanctimonious charlatans would fain persuade the world that diffusive stimulants have no medicinal value, and that detestable slops, composed of griping acids and drastic purgatives, are better tonics than the finest vegetable ingredients combined with the purest and mellowest product of the soil. But this sort of thing won't go down. The stomach of our common sense rejects it, as the physical stomach of every man with an undepraved palate rejects with loathing and abhorrence, the nauseous abominations, "free from alcohol," which Humbugs are trying to thrust down the throats of Temperance Invalids under the pretense that the filth will do them good? It is not likely that while PLANTATION BITTERS, the Standard Tonic of America, is anywhere accessible, such sickening frauds can make such headway, but it is as well to put the public on their guard against them.

TTHSS

A Bold Challenge.

James Reno, 41 Federal street, Allegheny, who is general agent for Freeman Bros'. Stone Sewer Pipe, is furnishing the twenty inch pipe for the sewer now being constructed on High street, Pittsburgh, a large amount of which can be seen on the side walks, which he asserts is superior to any other manufacture sold in either city, and challenges comparison. He also asserts that he handles the best and handsomest flue lining and hot air pipe to be found any place, and says that the steady increase in his business in that line over other agents proves his assertions to be facts.

If you want fine Coal Vases, Fire Irons and Stands, Plated Forks and Spoons, Ivory and Rubber-handled Knives cheap, go to Drum & Sons, 159 Federal street.

Ox Yokes and Bows for sale at Young & Murphy's 138 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

THE McDANIEL'S MYSTERY.

The Case Not Yet Cleared Up—Strange Charges Coming from Home—Another Chapter in the Painful Affair.

A few weeks since we gave currency to an item that was floating around, to the effect that Mr. Charles W. McDaniels, a well-known merchant of Canonsburg, Washington county, had suddenly disappeared. The story was to the effect that Mr. McDaniel had started for New York, ostensibly to purchase some goods, and that after leaving home on October 9th, he had never been seen by his friends. He was a young man, just married a short time and engaged in the dry goods trade with every appearance of being highly successful, and enjoyed a reputation as an honorable gentleman in public as well as private life. His mysterious absence occasioned great comment in Cannonsburg and every effort was made to unravel the mystery, but without effect. It was supposed that he had been foully dealt with, but there was no clue to substantiate this explanation, and his friends were left in painful suspense.

In the meantime an investigation it is said, has been made into his affairs, and the results seems not